The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1869. NUMBER 26.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
By PALEMON JOHN.
Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS: Two Dollars a year, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

		2w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
1 inch	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 inches	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	20 00
3 inches	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 inches	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	19 50	30 00
¼ col'n	5 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ col'n	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 col'n	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS inserted in the directory for two dollars a year for the first two lines. One dollar for each additional line.

Liberal deduction, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the regular rates.

OBITUARY NOTICES, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death, and obituary poetry, ten cents a line.

SPECIAL NOTICES at fifty per cent. in addition to regular rates.

BUSINESS NOTICES IN READING COLUMNS, Ten cents per line for first insertion and six cents per line for every subsequent insertion. No Business Notices inserted for less than one dollar first insertion, and fifty cents each subsequent insertion.

NOTICES IN LOCAL COLUMN—Twenty cents per line.

All Papers and Advertisements discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

[illegible] We are prepared to do all kinds of Job [illegible] at short notice, at reasonable [illegible]. Our Printing Material is all new and of the [illegible]. We [illegible] that we have as good [illegible] Job Work as any other Office in th[illegible]

ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

[illegible] attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

GRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

W. [illegible] EHRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank.

JAMES G. HALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office Road street, first door off to Main. v1n1-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER, office Road street, near Hotel; residence Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & [illegible], corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. [illegible] McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c. &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

[illegible] JOHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, hats, shoes, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

[illegible] AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Water street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1n1-1y

C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

C. GUIRKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No 35 Road street. v1n1-1y

W. M. STEGER, baker, confectioner, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

W. C. OVERBY, agt. liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. v1n1-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. L. HARRELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Butt's old stand. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st. opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery stables, east side Road st., south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co. Office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

M. V. B. GILBERT, notary public, north-east corner Main and Road sts. v1n23-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO.'S BANKING HOUSE, one door west of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. R. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achoree Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas. Guirkin. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

POST OFFICE.—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—S. School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church Episcopal, Rev J W Murphy, Rector—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 5 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.——Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor,—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings except fourth Sunday, after school.——Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W. C.——Achoree, No 14, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity—Meets alternate Tuesday night.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Sam'l Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Peed, Stancill Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, L L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Colerain; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Boushall; Surveyor, ———; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Ferebee, Sam'l F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, WA Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Ferebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ———; Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Holloman, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Colerain (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Robt P Walsh, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tillman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salsbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Sitterson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Gray; Register of Deeds, Wm C Eborn; Surveyor, Jas E Moore; Commissioners, Wm W Moore, A C Wentz, H J Modlin, Jas A Hardison, T A Ray.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T Hollamon, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R C Parker, J T Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno'l Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ———; Register of Deeds, C Guirkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, C W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm J Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, B F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McClease, Edward Mann.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Melson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H I Phelps; Commissioners, R S Goelet, J B Chesson, jun., M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 1th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

J. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

J. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ABIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Ceberu L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $500. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES.—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS.—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN"
PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LABELS,
POSTERS,

And every other description of Letter-Press Printing,

PLAIN AND FANCY,

ALL EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

COURT BLANKS,

FOR LAWYERS, MAGISTRATES, CONSTABLES, CLERKS, &c.,

of the most approved Forms, on excellent Paper, will be printed to order, and forwarded by Mail or Express to any Post Office in the State.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,
P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Wedded Love.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

And if the husband or the wife
In home's strong life discovers
Such slight defaults as failed to meet
The blinded eyes of lovers,

Why need we care to ask? who dreams
Without their thorns of roses,
Or wonders that the truest steel
The readiest spark discloses?

For still in mutual suffrance lies.
The secret of true living;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving.

Selected Story.

The Daughter-in-Law.

"I never will forgive him," said old Mr. Remington, solemnly depositing his great gold spectacles in their green leather case.

"Nor I, either," sobbed Mrs. Remington, heedless of the unwonted disorder of her cap-strings. "To marry that bold, dashing, city girl without so much as waiting for our permission."

"But you know, my dear," suggested the old gentleman, "we shouldn't have given it to him if he had waited half a century."

"Certainly we should not," said Mrs. Remington emphatically. "To think of our only child treating us so cavalierly—Abel, the only one we have got in the world."

"He has made his bed and he must lie on it," said the old man sternly. "I will never receive his gay city bride here, and so I shall write to him immediately. We are scarcely fine enough for a Fifth avenue daughter-in-law."

As he spoke, the old man picked up a crumpled letter that he had thrown on the floor in the first paroxysms of his anger, and smoothed out its folds with a mechanical touch.

"Why, only think of it, Abel," said Mrs. Remington, "Mahala Buckley served for six weeks in this—this girl's family, and she says Evlyn Sayre could smoke a little paper cigar just like a man, and used to go skating with her dress all tucked up to the top of her boots, and drove a barouche, with the groom sitting behind, and—"

"Bless my soul!" interrupted the old gentleman, his breath nearly taken away by the catalougue of enormities. "Bless my soul, you don't say so. And our Charles is married to such an amazon as this."

So the couple sat in the roomy porch of the capacious old farm-house, with the Michigan roses tossing little billet duex into their laps, in scented showers, and the delicious odors of the fresh-mown hay coming up from the meadow flats by the river, as miserable an old couple as you want to see.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Charles Remington, a bride of three weeks standing, was making herself extremely happy at Niagara. She sat on a fallen log, among the delicious shades and seclusion of Goat Island that bright June day, with the lights and shadows chasing each other across her lovely face, and turning her long chesnut curls to coils of gold. Dressed all in white, she was fastening a wreath of wild flowers into the ribbon of her coquettish little hat, and singing some old ballad softly to herself.

Evelyn Remington was very handsome—neither blonde nor brunette, she contrived to to unite the charms of both in her rose-leaf complexion, bright hair, and fresh, scarlet lips were messengers straight from the heart.

Presently she was joined by her husband—a tall, handsome young fellow in a white linen suit and graceful hat.

"Two letters, Evlyn," he said, lightly, "and bad news in both."

"Bad news? Oh, Charles!" and the roses faded suddenly away from the bride's cheek.

"Read, *carissima mai!*"

He tossed into her lap a stifly written letter, on one page of the paper, signed "Abel and Mary Remington," a keen expression of their disapproval of the marriage he had contracted, and an assertion of their determination never to receive his wife as daughter.

Evlyn looked into her husbands face with her bright eyes full of tears.

"Oh, Charles, I am sorry."

He laughed and quoted to her the old Scripture phrase: "A man shall leave his father and mother, and cleave unto his wife."

"And now don't you want to see the other letter, Evlyn?"

It was a summons from the merchantile firm with which Charles Remington was connected, and an earnest entreaty that he would visit Central America in their interests immediately.

"Cool, isn't it, to request a bridegroom to walk off in that sort of a way? for its too rough a voyage to ask you to share it, dearest. I leave it for you to decide—shall I go or stay?"

"Go by all means. Should I ask you to linger by my side when duty calls you away, a poor wife I should be."

He kissed her flushed cheek with admiring tenderness.

"And where shall I leave you, my bonnie bride?"

"Oh, I will make a brief visit home in the mean time. It cuts our wedding tour short, but then you know we have a lifetime to finish our honeymoon in."

So the brief Niagara sojourn come to an end, Mrs. Remington was for the season a widowed bride.

"He will be back soon," said she to herself, "and, in the meantime, oh, I must do so much."

"Yes," said old Mrs. Remington, complacently, "I think that was a splendid idea of yours, Abel, sending for Lot Chauncy's orphan to adopt. I'll teach Charles and his stuck up wife that we're in earnest about what we wrote, and Marion Chauncy won't have no city airs nor graces. I'm dreadful anxious to see her. Lot was a lively-looking fellow, and my cousin twice removed, and folks did say his wife was a regular beauty. I guess likely she'll come by the stage to-night."

"I guess likely there she is now," said Abel, who, sitting by the open window, caught the first glimpse of a slender figure coming up the path, and carrying a well-packed carpet-bag, and Mrs. Remington ran forward to kiss and welcome the new comer.

Marian Chauncy was exceedingly pretty—Mrs. Remington soon discovered that—a bright, winsome little creature, with gold-brown hair, that would curl in spite of the restraining net, loving, hazel eyes, and tremulous red lips.

"Oh, Abel!" quoth the soft hearted old lady, at the end of two days, "why didn't Charles wait until he had seen Marion Chauncy? Is she not sweet—don't it seem like a gleam of sunshine in the old house when she is tripping round?"

"She is very pretty," said Mr. Remington.

"And then," pursued the old lady, "she's so handy. She knows just where everything is kept, and how to do everything, and she does up my caps exquisitely, and you should have seen how skillfully she drove me to meeting yesterday. Oh, Abel, if Providence had only seen fit to send us a daughter-in-law like Marion Chauncy."

Mrs. Remington's speech was cut prematurely short by the entrance of the subject of it with her apron full of eggs and her hands full of wild flowers

"Mrs. Remington," she began, and then checking herself with abruptness—"Oh, I cannot call you by that long, formal name may I say mother?"

"Of course you may, my darling," said the enthusiastic old lady. "I only wish you were my real daughter."

Marian laid down her flowers and deposited her store of pearly white eggs in a basket on the table, and then came up to Mrs. Remington, kneeling down and nestling her bright head in the old lady's check apron.

"Mother," she murmured, softly, "you do not know how sweet the word sounds. And will you always love me and cherish me, and let me be a real daughter to you?"

"I should be a hard-hearted old cormorant if I didn't, pet," said the old lady, her spectacles dimmed with tears.

In short, Marian Chauncey became the light of the farm-house; the bright little guardian genius of its cieled rooms and wide, airy halls. She read the paper to farmer Remington; she compounded cake, jelly and syllabubs to the astonishment and delight of the old lady—she kept the two old china vases on the mantle brimming over with a rain of roses; she knew by instinct just when to darken the room for the old man's afternoon nap on the wide chintz sofa, and she was better than ten doctors when Mrs. Remington had one of the bad nervous headaches.

"I really don't see how we ever continued to live without Marian," said the old gentleman.

"But she shall never leave us," said Mrs. Remington, decidedly.

"Marian, little bright eyes, I've got news," called the old gentleman one morning, through the hall; "leave those honeysuckles for some one else to tie up, and come in here. Charles is coming home."

"To stay, sir?"

"No, not to stay—of course his fine city wife demands his permanent devotion"—Mr. Remington could not help speaking with a sneer—"but he will spend the day here, on his way to New York. I should like Charles to see you. Don't blush—if you're not better looking than his Fifth avenue wife, she must be a paragon among women, that's all I've got to say."

"When will he be here, sir?"

"In about an hour, I should judge from his letter—Charlie always did write an awful scrawl—m's and n's just alike and half the time forgets to cross his t's; but I suppose that's the fashion now-a-days."

Marian Chauncey crept away to her room to brush out the red-gold curls, and adjust the blue ribbon at the thought, and wondered shyly to herself what "Charlie" would say when he saw the new element that had contrived so to interweave itself in the old home of his boyhood.

"But I don't think he will be angry!" said Marian in a half whisper, as she pinned a white rose in her breast, and prepared to descend in obedience to Mrs. Remington's call of "Marian, Marian, come down and see my boy."

Charles Remington stood in the middle of the floor, with an arm around his radiant little mother, while the old gentleman from his big easy chair delightfully watched over the tableau, as Marian slowly advanced.

"Charles," said Mrs. Remington, beaming all over, "this is our new daughter, who——"

But Charles had sprung forward and caught the slight, willing figure in his arms, while the golden hair floated in a perfect cascade of curls over his shoulder.

"Evlyn! My wife!"

Mr. Remington stared at his wife. Mrs. Remington stared at her husband.

He's mad!" whispered the old man. "Charles," he added aloud, "you are mistaken; this is Marian Chauncey, our adopted daughter."

"No, sir, it is not," faltered the young lady in question, "I am Evlyn, your son's wife. I have stolen into your hearts on false pretences—but I did so long for your love. And when you sent for Marian Chauncey, who is one of my dearest school friends, I persuaded her to remain at home and allow me to personate her just for a few weeks. Father, mother, you will not turn me out of your affections now"

"And you knew nothing of this?" demanded old Mr. Remington of his son.

"Not a word; it is Evlyn's own idea."

And Evlyn, half laughing, half crying, stole into her mother-in-law's extended arms.

"It don't seem possible that she is the Fifth avenue girl!" said the old gentleman. "Come here and give me a kiss, Ma—Evlyn, I mean."

"So, she is our real daughter, after all," said proud Mrs. Remington.

Evlyn had conquered their prejudices with the enchanted wand of love.

Professor and Student.

A conceited student once presented a sermon to Professor Park, which was so thoroughly defective that it received no criticism at all. This fact led the writer to suppose the sermon to be one of great merit, and some days after, walking with the professor, expressed his delight that he had been able to produce a discourse so faultless, and asked Professor Park to suggest a suitable hymn to accompany its public delivery. The professor, with a merry twinkle in his eye, replied he thought of none so appropriate as that well-known lyric, "Now I lay me down to sleep." The student disappeared.

A wag, having had a dispute with a man who kept a sausage-shed, and owing him a grudge, ran into his shop one day, as he was serving several customers,, with an immense dead cat, which he suddenly deposited on the counter, saying: "This makes nineteen; as you're busy now we'll settle another time," and he was off in a twinkling. The customers, aghast, soon followed him, leaving their sausage behind.

Why is a loaf of braead like a toad? Answer—Because it raises with hops.

Communicated.

The Organic Law of a State should be Amended when Required by the Welfare of Society.

The intervention of government, whether State or National, must ever be attended with advantages or misfortunes, and the difficulty in securing the former and avoiding the latter has ever been recognized by the most eminent statesmen. This difficulty has ever been augmented whenever the spirit of the age, the noble achievements of the human mind have originated social revolutions and induced a general revision of long-standing opinions intrenched in formidable prejudices and sanctioned by the most venerable authority. There are great invisible moral forces which have in every age ruled the courses of history, and it was the recognition of this important fact which caused the authors of our system of government to disregard to a great extent those of Monarchal Europe. They had in view the interests of the whole people, beleiving that God does not ordain contradictory and impossible things, and men can derive no rights from him which are inconsistent with the duration and perfection of society, that the rights of individuals are not such as if he stood upon the earth like Campbell's imaginary "last man" amidst unbroken solitude. That the authority of State must be commensurate with the authority for which it was established. They disregarded the exploded error of ancient statesmen that man was made for the State and not State for the man. Such views originated our written Constitution and defined, so far as possible at that time, the true limits of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary departments, having in view that important fact that there ought to exist some space in human existence sacred from intrusion, and this should include all that does not effect others but only the individual. The great difficulty was to secure what they conceived to be individual rights; being well aware of the usurpation of governments in every age, and that like causes, other things being equal, often produced like results. The Government or State I consider simply as an agency of civilization, that it has certain expressed and implied powers adequate to the accomplishment of the objects for which it existed; that it should invade no province sacred to the individual, for there does exist perfect harmony between the welfare of the individual and the restraints which are requisite to the well-being of society. True it is, that the ends of social union remain the same through all ages, but the means of realizing those ends must be regulated by the advancement, intelligence and virtue of individuals and races. If then the spirit of the age, the triumphs of our race which has incorporated into its bosom all the vital elements of human progress and pushed its columns into the regions of eldest night,

"Encircling continents and oceans vast
In our humanity,"

have rendered necessary a radical change in our organic law, such as has recently occured in North Carolina, it seems to be the duty of every citizen not to disregard these important facts and be influenced alone by prejudices which must be injurious to society. While it is the duty and right of a people to oppose the exercise of undelegated power, yet they ought not to object to amending their organic law to such an extent as the advancement of society renders necessary. It was an ignorance of the social demands and the teachings of some politicians which caused such violent opposition to the ratification of the present constitution of North Carolina, and yet it must be evident that the results of the "war between the States" rendered such a change absolutely necessary; for the National Government had emancipated our former slaves and intended to secure to them the right of suffrage through an amendment to the Constitution; that our State would not be admitted into the Union unless our Constitution was so amended as to secure to the colored people certain political rights. It may be true, that slavery as established in the English Colonies was in entire harmony with the Common Law and with the principles of the law of nations and Natural Law, and that the Supreme Court of the United States recognized slaves as property, but it is enough for us to know that the colored race now constitutes an integral part of our community as much as the white race, and the authority of the State to adjust their mutual relations can in no manner depend upon the method by which either was brought within its jurisdiction. The Constitution and Laws of a State must be adapted to its special wants and circumstances, and those who deny that the interests and wants of society required the freedom of the colored race, must remember that the American people have ever been disposed to look with common aversion on all forms of unequal restraint, "ravished by the divine airs of their own freedom they have imagined that its strains, like those heard by the spirit of Comus, might create a soul under the ribs of death." The degredation of the black man cannot be indispensible to the advancement of the white. That since the close of the war peace has characterized the history of the colored people, that the war of races which existed only in the imagination will not be witnessed, and that these people ought to be incouraged in every honest effort to make a living. The liberation of the American slave has not overwhelmed, as many supposed, the civilization of this continent in monarchy. Their ancestors were torn from their native heaths by the rapacity of a Christain avarice and though extremes of moral and intellectual advancement, of not unequal capacitties for a higher civilization may forever seperate the two races by an impassible gulf, yet as members of society, with all the political rights of which they may be competent, the colored race are far more preferable than a majority of emigrants from Monarchal Europe, who like the swell of a mighty sea is pouring upon our shores. This colored race does possess an instinctive love of liberty and when properly regulated by judicious laws will cause them like the Spartan to compare it to the sun, the most brilliant and most useful object in creation.

"Bondage is winter, darkness, death, despair;
Freedom the sun, the sea, the mountains and the air."

Whilst I admit that the classes of society must be divided by a broad line of disparity in intelectual culture, yet it is the duty of the state to make appropriations for a liberal system of education to be enjoyed by all its citizens without regard to color, for upon the virtue and intelligence of a people depends the permanence and prosperity of free government. Let it not be said of North Carolinains,

"That knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'r unroll;
Chill penury repressed their noble rage
And froze the genial spirit of the soul."

The interests of the State demands an adjustment of the social and political relations of the races consistent with the purest justice, commended by the highest expediency and sanctioned by a comprehensive and enlightened humanity. But how can the State perform all these important duties without money, and how can this be obtained when a majority of our law-makers are making such extravigant appropriations, and the minority are favoring a general repudiation of the State debt—forcing our State bonds on the market at Thirty to Forty cents in the dollar. Will an honorable people remain silent and thus allow the credit of their State to be entirely destroyed to satisfy the aspirations of bankrupt politicians. It is time that the memory of our illustrious dead, now reposing on the hilltops of their gallant State, lulled by the ceaseless requiem of falling waters and the misfortunes of the living should cause us to prociaim to the world that our honor yet remains; that our bonds must be paid, that these appropriations must cease, and that mind not matter must rule the future of North Carolina.

JOHN H. JERNIGAM.

WINTON, N. C. Dec. 18, 1869.,

Letter from Raleigh.

RALEIGH, DEC. 10 1869.

I intended ere this to have written to your much valued paper, but the answering of private letters and other necessary matters has caused the delay. Raleigh during the past summer months has improved most rapidly. and every day may be seen evidences of enterprise and a determination on the part of its citizens both native and adopted to wake up from that state of lethargy in which all improvements have been allowed to remain. On almost every street and in every locality may be seen beautiful edifices arising from amid old and delapidated buildings. Private individuals in this place appear to feel forcibly the fact that "labor is honorable" and that since slavery, that blighting curse, has been removed, the Old North State, to keep pace with her sister states of the North must cast off the shackles of sloth, fogyism and old ideas imposed upon her under Democratic rule, take upon her the mantle of Republicanism with its beautiful illuminated stars of progress, liberty, christianity and the advancement of society to that high state necessary to be obtained by a free and independent people. Not only Raleigh, but throughont the State (as I learn from credible scources,) this great work of improvement is rapidly going on, and I am most happy to see old Pasquotank is not behind the age, and I have no doubt that the charters which passed the House of Representatives a few days ago, and which will pass the Senate (ere this Legislature takes its holiday recess,) for the purpose of incorporating the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company and the Mechanics' Saving, Loan and Building Association, will draw thousands of persons to our section of the country, for alrerdy many questions are being asked in regard to the climate, soil and general condition of the Eastern portion of North Carolina, and more especially in regard to our section. I bid my friends in Elizabeth City, and all over the county, God speed, and assure you of my earnest co-operation in every thing which tends to the advancement and good of our people. Much has been said in the Democratic journals in regard to fraud and corruption in certain railroad matters, but as yet these journals, notwithstanding their inuendoes, has failed to make a direct charge, and whilst every Repuplican is willing, and we are making every effort for a most thorough investigation on a mere rumor, yet these journals still cry out. But are they not well known by the people of the State to be managed by men who have always cried "stop theif," not that the thief may be caught, but that they may by so doing divert the public mind from its proper object and then pillage to their heart's content. The people have heard the cry of "wolf" before and are in no way alarmed Our Democratic brothers will not be able to feather *their nest.* You may be sure, however, that if there is any thing "rotten in Denmark," we will ferret it out to the entire satisfaction of the people.

I expected that the old fogies would oppose the extension of the corporate limits of Elizabeth City. It is their old trade, and they prefer to go backward than to go forward, and no one ought to be surprised when these poor creatures cry out "*invasion*" "innovation" &c., for they are now, as they have always been, opposed to the advancement of the public good.

Please say to the gentlemen who are opposed to the invasion of their fogyism, that if they will not help to push the great car of improvement forward, they must get off the track, for there is no power in the Democratic-Conservative party, or any other party, to stop it in its progress, and unless they get out of the way they will be crushed to death. By referring to the report of the Supt. of Public Instruction, a copy of which I have sent you, it will be seen that education in this State for the masses is a permanent thing and now the children of the most poor and humble can obtain at least a common school education. As yet nothing definite has been done in regard to the endowment of the University, but I feel quite safe in saying to the friends of this Institution not to be afraid that all will be done that circumstances will allow.

I cannot speak in too high terms of W. J. Palmer Esq. and Dr. Eugene Griscom, the former the Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and the latter the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, for the christian magnanimity and gentlemanly care that they have taken, and are now taking of that portion of our unfortunate fellow creatures who are placed in their charge.

Allow me to say the colored department of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind is in a most prosperous condition, and it would cheer the heart of the most disconsolate to see the happy faces and cheerful smiles of its inmates.

In conclusion allow me to say that Col. W. A. Moore, Representative from the county of Chowan is one of the ablest and most energetic Republicans of the House, and his able argument in favor of a resolution in regard to the poll tax was instrumental in securing its passage on the 10th inst.

PASQUOTANK.

Miscellaneous.

Fuss and Nonsense Discarded, and the Thing Done as Mother Eve Did It.

The Rev. D., a Methodist minister, stationed at Meadville some years ago, one evening received a note informing him that a couple living in the suburbs of the city desired to be united in the bonds of matrimony, and requested his services, at 9 o'clock in the morning. At the proper time he went to the house designated. He inquired of a young lady who was busy washing dishes if there was a couple there who wished to be married.

"I am the lady," said she, blushing. "John will be in in a moment."

The minister was surprised to see no preparations, and stepped to the door to view the surroundings. Two men were hard at work grinding scythes in the yard, and another, who proved to be the "John," was tending a cow and calf. The young lady came to the door pretty soon and shouted:

"John, John, hurry up; the preacher's here!"

John leaped the fence and rushed to the house, the girl wiped her hands on her apron, and after joining hands, said they were ready. The minister proceeded, and had just got through questioning the young man when the old lady rushed into the room, shouting:

"John, John, you didn't turn the cow away from the calf!"

He let go his sweetheart's hand instantly, and rushed into the barnyard, put the old cow through the bars, and then returned to the house, again took his position, when the remainder of the ceremony was performed. The minister went on his way, John went to the hay field, and the lady resumed her dish-washing.

Susan Anthony as a Baby Tender.

In spite of her peculiarities, Susan has much that is womanly in her nature, as a little incident on the cars the other day will show. Filling up a whole seat with her boxes, bundles and herself, sat a little German woman. In her arms she held a very small, very red, and very disagreeable baby. By-and-by the train stopped, and the little woman took up her basket and proceeded forth in search of something to eat. But what to do with that uncomfortable baby? She laid it out nicely on a pile of shawls, and then gazed attentively at the people around her. Her glance paused on the pretty little mother from California, wandered to the gentle June lily, to the literary young lady, to the kind, matronly Quaker from Brooklyn, to the small person in the sailor hat. But it alighted finally on Susan with a foregone fatality, and this remarkable woman said to her, "Madame will you look after my baby a minute?" and trotted out of the car instanter. But Susan was in no whit daunted. She watched over that scarlet and altogether awful baby, through attentive spectacles; she chirruped to it like a professor of the art, and poked it under the chin with consummate ability. So agreeable was she, in fact, that when its mother reappeared, the miserable atom kicked and yelled for its playful guardian.

Hood's Answers to Correspondents.

"Answers to newspaper correspondents" make a leading feature in many of the largely circulating periodicals of the day. The industrious writer must often be at a loss both to imagine questions and replies. Perhaps they may gain something by learning how Tom Hood used to answer his correspondents. Here is a specimen: "The Echoes," we fear, will not answer. "Alien," is foreign to his subject. "W.s" 'Tears of Sensibility' had better be dropped. "B." is surely humming. The "Night Thoughts" are not admired, because the author was Young. "T." says that his tale is out of his own head. Is he a tad-pole? "Y. Y." a word to the Y's is sufficient. The "Essay of the Funeral Ceremonies of Different Nations" should be printed in the dead languages. We decline it on the part of the English. "Mr. R." complains that we are "backward in forwarding his paper." Does he mean by the clause to take us for crabs? The "Sonnet to Miss Tree" is forwarded by the twopenny post. "The Captive" is ready to be restored. The "Essay on Agricultural Distress" would only increase it.

Mormonism in Georgia.

About one hundred Georgians, principally from the northern part of the State, have been converted to Mormonism and removed to the land of promise since last spring. Four Mormon prophets have visited the State, and have been operating a good deal in Floyd, Henry and Fayette counties. They have appealed to the people principally on the ground that Utah and its institutions offer them a political and social repose which the machinations of the negro equality party will never permit them to enjoy in the Southern States. Furthermore, there are already two large cotton mills in Utah, and the Mormons are anxious to increase their home product of the raw material. They have already cotton plantations in the southeastern corner of the Territory, east of the mountains, and require a greater number of experienced cotton cultivators, and this necessity has mainly directed their attention to Georgia and the Southern States. *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

Marriage on a Railway Train.

A young lady, who had a millinery establishment in Rolla, Mo., agreed, after a six months' courtship, to marry one Charles Johnson. He proposed a trip to St. Louis to have the ceremony performed. She acquiesced, and the pair left Rolla a few days ago by a train. While on the way, he urged her to be married on the cars by one of his acquaintances. She agreed, and, on arriving at St. Louis, she took a room with Johnson as his wife. The next morning the bridegroom imprinted a loving kiss upon her lips, and told her that he would take a short walk. Hours elapsed and he did not return. It then occurred that her gold watch and pocketbook, containing $100, were in his possession.

An Ohio clergman several years ago recieved a bright new cent as a wedding fee. The other day he met the bridegroom who mentioned the circumstauce and said, "My wife was a comparative stranger to me at the time we were united in wedlock. I had not learned her value, and paid accordingly. I find her a jewel so here is an additional fee," at the same time handing the astonished minister a twenty-dollar gold piece.

Josh Billings on Hornets.

The hornet is an inflammible bug, sudden in his impreshuns and hasty in his conclusions or end.

His natral disposition iz a warm cross between red pepper in the pod and fusil oil, and his moryl biaz iz "Git out ov mi wa."

They have a long black body, divided in the middle by a waist-spot, but their phizikle importance lays at the terminus of their subbub, in the shape of a javelin.

This javelin is always loaded, and stands ready to unload at a minit's warning; and enters a man az still az though it wuz lightning, and az full ov melankoly az the toothache.

Hornets never argy a case; tha settle awl ov their differences ov opinion by letting their javelin fly, and are az sartain to hit az a mule is.

Hornets build their nests wherever they take a noshun to, and seldom are disturbed, for what would it profit a man to ninety-nine hornets and hav the hundreth hit him with hiz javlin.

They bild nest ov paper, without eny windows to them or back doors. They have but one place of admission, and the nest iz in the shape of an overgrown pine apple, and iz cut up into jest az many bedrooms az there iz hornets.

It is very simple to build a hornets nest if you kan, but i will wager eny man 300 dollars he kant bild one that he could sell to a hornet for half-price.

Hornets are az bissy az their second cousins, the bee, but what they are about the Lord only knows. They don't lay up enny honey nor enny money; they seem to be bizzy only just for the sake ov working all the time; they are always in as much ov a hurry as tho they was going for a doktor.

I suppose this uneasy world would grind around on its axle-tree onst in twenty-four hours even if there warn't enny hornets, but hornets must be good for sumpthing, but i kant think now what it is.

How a Young Man Was Victimized.

On Monday a young woman, dressed in deep mourning, and bearing an infant in her arms, got on board a South side train from Patchogue at Valley Stream, and took her seat by the side of a young man named Mulford, of New Jersey. A conversation ensued between them, and the woman informed him that she had but recently buried her husband, and was then on her way to Philadelphia to spend the winter, at the same time informing him that she was to be accompanied by her uncle, who would join her at Springfield.

During the ride she leaned over the young man several times, apparently anxious to know how far she was from the station. Arriving at the station she pointed out her uncle, and asked the young man to hold her sleeping infant while she conducted him on board the train, as he was old and feeble. The young man consented and took the child. The train soon moved off, but the woman did not return, and the young man becoming suspicious felt for his watch, but found it was missing, as was also his pocketbook. He then proceeded to uncover the infant, and was astonished on beholding nothing more than a large rubber model. He made the facts known to a few persons, and vowed never to ride in the same seat with a strange woman, or become a nurse to widowed mothers.—*Post.*

Punctuation.

Any editor of a literary paper or magazine, with a single year's experience, is a competent witness to prove that not more than four out of every forty who scribble for bread or notoriety have any more correct ideas of punctuation than a Patagonian has of Paradise. One profound thinker, leaving out the *h*, drives on over three pages of foolscap without a single dot of punctuation. Another perpetrates one line periods, bringing us to "down brakes" at the end of every line, as abruptly as if we had checked up against a dead wall at thirty miles-an-hour speed. Number three keeps up a continuous string of exclamation points—eternally screaming at something that requires no screaming whatever. A good many affect the *dashing* style of punctuation, slipping in one-m, two, three, and half-line dashes indiscriminately—*dashing* paragraphs into spasmodic nonsense.

School Examination.

"John, how do you parse grandmother?"

"I doesn't pass her at all, but always goes in to get a tart."

"What is the singular of men?"

"They is singular when they pay their debts without being axed to do it a dozen times."

"Young women are beautiful. What is it that comes after young women?"

"It's the fellows, to be sure—they are always arter the young women."

"That will do; now you are dismissed."

Scrapiana.

When Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas in the summer of 1858, made their memorable canvas of Illinois for the United States Senatorship, they frequently met on the same hustings and addressed the same audience. On one of these occasions, after Judge Douglas had made one of his eloquent speeches, it came Mr. Lincoln's turn. Throwing off his over-coat, he handed it to a young man near by, and said in his droll way: "Here, you hold my clothes while I *stone Stephen!*"—DRAWER, *Harper's Magazine for September.*

An old lady on a train not far from Lafayette, hearing the breakman sing out "Eubank's Cut!" sallied to the door and asked, "Is he hurt much?"

A boy having been told that a reptile was an animal that creeps, on being asked to name one on examination day, promptly and triumphantly replied, "A baby!"

There is said to be a great similarity between a vain young lady and a confirmed drunkard, in that neither of them can get enough of the glass.

The world is a sea of glass; affliction scatters our path with sand and ashes, in order to keep our feet from slipping.

Providence has given to man ability to do every thing, that every man might do something.

A literary class—Builders; they are always finishing stories.

Stockings are now darned by machinery. and they are darned nice.

Boarder who gets his lodging on credit, terms it bed-ticks.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN.:::::: Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 23, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page. We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

GENERAL GRANT.

Those men who predicted that Gen. GRANT would prove on trial an inefficient and blundering statesman are beginning to realize that they were entirely mistaken. Having carried his good common sense and sterling honesty with him into the Presidential chair, he is demonstrating his ability in controling the affairs of the nation. He has already put an end to the cry for repudiation, and he has done it, not by forcible rhetoric, but by practically proving that the debt can be honestly paid, and showing that he intends to reduce it during the four years of his Administration to the extent of nearly *half a billion*! Even with the question of reconstruction he has given satisfaction to the reasonable men of both sections, and has shown to the country that the appeal he made in his letter of acceptance—"Let us have Peace"—was in earnest—that he meant to use his efforts to make it a practical reality. Fortunate indeed for the country is it that we have a President who talks so little and does so much.

IMPORTANT AGENCIES.

The civilization of North Carolina, so largely partaking of the characteristics of the civilization of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, has not been impressed sufficiently by the spirit of progress upon the subject of Education—especially the education of the masses. It was said of the old colonial Governor BERKLEY, of Virginia, that he "thanked God that there were no newspapers in his Colony." The same feeling extended largely into North Carolina. It was an interpretation of the civilization of the times—an efflorescence of the idea cherished by the old Cavalier class, that newspapers and common schools were bad things for the masses to have.

But the old order of things is passing away. The past ten years have made a change in this respect as in nearly all others. And while we have no wish to assail the civilization of North Carolina—for it produced some splendid fruits in the maturing of many of the manly traits and habits—we cannot fail to rejoice that the influence and benefits of common schools and the newspaper are being appreciated. The day has come when a general diffusion of knowledge is encouraged—nay, demanded. They will be found to be important agencies in the development and advancement of the State.

UNITED STATES MINT—ITS OPERATIONS IN 1869.

Our old friend Ex-Gov. JAMES POLLOCK, Director of the United States Mint, will accept our thanks for a copy of his admirable Report. From it we learn that the deposits of bullion at the mint and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were as follows: Gold, $31,463,249 76; silver, $1,790,453 49; total deposits, $33,253,703 25. From this total a deduction must be made for the bullion redeposited, or bars made at one branch of the Mint and redeposited in another for coinage. Deducting the redeposits, the amount will be $32,940,258.

The coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coin, pieces, 1,181,302; value, $21,828,637 50; unparted and fine gold bars, $10,199,328 53; silver coin, pieces, 1,702,616; value, $840,746 50; silver bars, $734,190 67; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, pieces, 43,782,750; value, $1,279,055. Total number of pieces struck, 37,666,668: total value of coinage, $34,881,958 20.

Of the Branch Mint in this State he reports:

> At the Branch Mint, Charlotte, North Carolina, the deposits have been very limited, but are increasing. It is now in operation as an Assay Office; deposits being received, assayed, and returned to depositors in the form of unparted bars. The deposits for unparted bars were, gold, $3,160 40.

IT STILL LIVES.

One of our pro-slavery democratic cotemporaries don't seem to realize that the war is over, and he takes frequent occasion to sneer at the Republican party and to predict its early downfall and death. We have no controversy with those who "having eyes see not," for our experience with such has always been that also "having ears they hear not." The war of arms has passed. It has been succeeded by the war of ideas. As in the former, so in the conflict between the latter, the Republican theory has prevailed. All attempts to check it have been, *and will be* futile. Its civic trophies are in the economy of the administration, the reduction of a colossal debt and taxation, the recuperation of the South and the marvellous development of the whole country. No, the Republican party *still lives*, and it will continue to govern this great country.

WILL BE REMEMBERED.

There are a few Members of the Legislature who were elected as Republicans, but whose actions show that they properly belong somewhere else. They are marked. A live, progressive party is constantly sloughing off dead, effete matter, and it proves its vitality by so doing. Ever since we read the history of Benedict Arnold turning traitor after the surrender at Saratoga and the victory at Monmouth, we have been prepared to see his lineal descendants occasionally turning up, and hence do not feel much surprised in finding here and there a weak brother deserting the Republican ship just as she is coming into port. If these men will insist upon biting off their noses we propose that they be allowed to do it. Only themselves will suffer in the end. Their constituents will settle with them. They will see to it that their successors are men of true metal and more wisdom.

JUDGE POOL'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Below we publish an extract from the able charge of Hon. CHARLES C. POOL, Superior Court Judge of this District, delivered to the Grand Jury at this place on the 13th inst. It will be seen that while, because of the very peculiar circumstances, his Honor has been disposed to deal as lightly as possible with a certain class of offenders, *hereafter* "the guilty must suffer the severest penalty of the law."

The oath which you have taken, gentlemen, is as I remarked the great chart, by which you are to be guided; and when the full import of this oath has been explained to you, the Court conceives its duty to be done. It is not presumed, nor is it at all necessary, that you should know technical difinitions, or that you should be able to discriminate between the legal terms which distinguish the various species of crime, which have been committed. It is the duty of your Solicitor to give you such information in regard to these matters, as the circumstances of each particular case may require. It may, however, be of service to you, gentlemen, for the Court to call especial attention to those offences, which are of most frequent occurrence in your community. Upon a careful examination of the criminal dockets in this district for the last few years, it will be observed, that nearly one half of the indictments found, are for Larceny. This crime is usually known as theft, and is defined in the law books, as the "felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another." And this offence, by the statute law of the State, now extends to the stealing of farming crops, or of the felonious taking and carrying away of wood or timber. Larceny is a crime of so frequent occurrence, that you unfortunately too well understand its meaning. It is, therefore, unnecessary to enter into any further explanations. But the Court will take this occasion to speak, through you, a few words to the public. When our present Constitution was adopted, and this Court was organized, the following state of facts was found to exist. The Freedmen's Bureau, which had been contributing largely to the support of the poorest class of our citizens, was withdrawing its supplies, and on the 1st of January last, it ceased to have an existence so far as North Carolina was concerned. The agricultural products had greatly diminished, and, indeed, for two years, the crops had proved almost total failures. Thus, owing to the disorganized state of labor and to unpropitious seasons, and the vast number of unemployed laborers, great distress and want pressed very many families, and pilfering became almost necessary to meet the crying demands of hunger. The Court, appreciating this condition of affairs, whilst it did not excuse the thief (for all who labor faithfully can live honestly) was yet disposed to leniency, and imposed the very least penalty which the law allowed. In addition to this, when a convict was sentenced to imprisonment, he was obliged to be confined in the coudty jail at county expense. This year, gentlemen, as I remarked at the outset, will yield a more abundant crop—food can be easily obtained—the laborer can find employment—there will be less want and less excuse for extreme poverty than heretofore. The penetentiary has so far progressed, that convict labor can be profitably employed there, and the burdens which prisoners heretofore imposed upon the county have been removed. In view of all these facts, gentlemen, the court announces its purpose to break up this crime of stealing by imposing severer penalties. No thief may hereafter (I mean for the crime committed after this date) expect an imprisonment for less than 12 months, and in aggravated cases, for less than ten years. The Court, during this term, will be governed by the same considerations which governed it in the past; but, *hereafter*, the crime of larceny must cease, or the guilty must suffer the severest penalties of the law.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The great length of the Reports of the Cabinet officers made it impossible for us to publish them. We must limit ourself to a brief synopsis.

The Secretary of the Interior shows that during the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows:—Cash sales, 2,899,544.30 acres; taken for homesteads, 2,737,365.05; grants to railroads and wagon roads, 746,769.51; approved to States as swamp, 445,768.49; located with military warrants, 449,780.00; located with college scrip, 352,664.86; located with Indian scrip, 24,259.76; total, 7,666,151.97 acres—a quantity greater by 1,010,409.47 acres than was disposed of the previous year. The Secretary thinks the Quaker IndianCommission has thus far been a success; and also thinks that the experiment of self-government can now be more fully tried with the associated tribes, of which the Cherokees are the best type, and that it would be advantageous for them to have a delegate in Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that there never was a time in the history of our Navy, in a peaceful period, when so large a proportion of our war vessels were in such a state of readiness for active service; never a time when the expenditures of the Navy were more wisely or economically made, and never a time when the discipline and *morale* of the Navy were in a better condition. The Secretary thinks that our interests abroad require the increase of our naval forces in foreign waters. We have but fifty-seven vessels, all told, in active service abroad. He also recommends the building of ten sea-going ironclads, on the same plan as those of France and England.

Postmaster-General Creswell shows the inevitable deficiency in his department. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $18,344,510, and the expenditures $23,698,131, showing a deficiency of $5,353,621. The mail service has been materially increased in extent and efficiency, particularly since the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The most beneficent feature of the present post-office system, the "money order" department, has largely extended its operations. A further increase is recommended, as is also the repeal of the franking privilege.

The most interesting fact in the report of Secretary Boutwell, the reduction of the public debt, has been continually noted in our columns. The Secretary estimates his receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, at $373,000,000, and his expenses at $291,000,000. As to resumption of specie payments he urges that the ability of the country to resume specie payment will not be due to any special legislation upon that subject, but to the condition of its industries and to the financial relations to other countries.

MAIL FACILITIES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—We have received a letter from Hon. John T. Deweese, in which he says:

"I have just seen the 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Gen. G. B. Smith, who informs me that any of the old routes of the State can be opened by a petition of the citizens, sent on to me, with the name of some one, who will take the office of postmaster, either male or female, who can take the oath of office. Now if they will do this, no more complaint can be made. This only applies to the old routes. Let the people know this."

We clip the above from the *Standard*. It is good news. We are suffering for the want of mail facilities. Most of the old routes have never been re-opened since the war. It is now time they should be. Let petitions be circulated all over this section, and the names of sutable persons for post master and mail carriers forwarded at once.

U. S. MARSHAL S. T. CARROW.—The appointment of Col. Carrow to the position of U. S. Marshal for the District of North Carolina, was a selection wisely conceived, inasmuch as the duties of the office are being truly and faithfully administered and at the same time, all coming in contact with him as an officer meet with that courtesy which they have a right to expect from a high toned gentleman. In regard to his deportment, we have heard but one opinion, and that has always been highly complimentary.

We clip the above notice from the *Standard* and unhesitatingly endorse it. Col. CARROW has hosts of friends all over the State.

New Books, Periodicals, etc.

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER. A practical Journal of Industrial Progress. New York: Western & Co., Publishers. $1.50 per annum.

This is a good periodical—one that ought to have a large circulation. All classes should take it—manufacturers, for the information it gives in regard to improved processes in which they are interested; mechanics, for the instruction which it conveys in regard to matters pertaining to special arts and trades; professional and literary men for the information which it conveys in regard to the progress of the industrial arts; and people in general because it contains much pleasant reading matter for the family circle.

WILD SPORTS OF THE WORLD. A Book of Natural History and Adventure. By JAMES GREENWOOD, author of "The Adventures of Reuben Davidger," "The true History of a little Ragamuffin," "The Seven Curses of London," &c. With one hundred and fifty-seven illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1870.

This is a new book just from the press. It describes the structure, habits and the manner of hunting the following named animals—the elephant, lion, puma, gorilla, rhinoceros, tiger, hippopotamus, leopard, panther, jaguar, buffalo, wolf, boar, bear, ostrich, reindeer, oryx, chamois, American deer, eland, tapir, kangaroo, giraffe, wild horse, walrus, crocodile, devil fish, mufflin and musk ox. These in addition to the triumphs and "hair breadth escapes" of many a wild sportsman are set forth by a practiced pen. The book will be found highly exciting. It is illustrated with 150 wood cuts and has 474 pages.

Court Proceedings.

Pasquotank Superior Court.

The important cases, tried were State *vs.* Enos Dennis. He is a colored man and was indicted for assault with intent to commit rape. The case was removed from Currituck. Virdict, guilty. Sentence, 5 years to Penitentiary. The State was represented by Solicitor Albertson, the defence by Grandy and Ball.

State *vs.* Geo. W. Rhodes. Indictments, rape, and an attempt to commit rape. This case elicited much interest and occupied much time. The assault was made upon a child not quite ten years of age. Verdict, guilty on the second count. Sentence, 15 years in the Penitentiary. For State, Solicitor Albertson; for defence, Col. Hinton, Col. Martin and Grandy.

Geo. W. Charles and others *vs.* W. W. Kennedy and others. Construction of a Will. Not a jury trial. Two days occupied in argument. For plaintiff, John Pool and C. W. Grandy; for, Defendants Col. Hinton and Col. Marrin.

State *vs* Augustus Eason. A white man indicted for an assault with intent to commit rape on a colored woman. Verdict, guilty of assault. Sentenced 3 years. For State, Solicitor Albertson; for defence, Grandy.

Correspondence.

The Present and Future of Elizabeth City and the Country Surrounding—No. 3.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I have before alluded, in this series of papers, to important changes that are taking place in our midst—let us see:

Since the first day of January, 1869, there have been nearly three hundred deeds and transactions in real estate registered in Pasquotank County. Quite a number of these deeds convey lots in town and small parcels of land in the country around, yet some of them pass titles of large and valuable tracts.

The Land and Lumber Company of Elizabeth City, and Judge Pool are the largest purchasers.

The Land and Lumber Company have purchased from Messrs. Cannon and Warren the Great Park Estate, containing about 30,000 acres of unimproved land, at the price of Forty-five thousand Dollars. None of this vast tract has ever been cleared or cultivated. It is a branch of the Dismal Swamp; a large portion of the land is of superior quality, and it is covered with immense quantities of timber, beneath which, in many places, are almost inpenetrable masses of "tangled juniper and beds of reeds." This tract, although a swamp *by name*, is many feet higher than the surrounding country, and is therefore susceptible of easy drainage; large capital would be required to cut the canals and ditches that would be necessary, but, these canals and ditches once cut, the value of the lands would be increased *tenfold* in a short time, and such a work would greatly benefit the entire community.

This Company has also purchasad from J. W. Hinton, at the price of $14,000, 1st, the lot on Main street, near the Baptist Church, at present occupied by Joseph Underwood and family, 2nd, the brick offices on the same street, near the old Farmer's Band, 3d, about 13 acres in the North Western part of the town upon Cotter and Road streets, upon which Mr. Hinton formerly resided, 4th, a vacant lot and Wharf East side of Water street, adjoining the lot of S. Weisel, and 5th, a frame store and lot on West side of Water street.

They have also purchased from J. J. Grandy, for $3,000, the Wharf and large brick store on the East side of Water street, also, from J. H. Kenyon, for $900, the lot and buildings on Cotter street at present occupied by Mr. Smith and family, also, from J. S. Burgess, at the price of $9,000, 170 acres of land, upon Pasquotank River, adjoining the town on the North.

The purchases of Judge Pool in this county and town are, 1st, the Elliott lot, for $2,500; brick store on Road street from Mrs. H. N. Williams, at $2,500; 7 acres land from Mrs. Clara Bradford at $1,400; small farm from F. Charles, at $1,200; 350 acres from R. B. Creecy, at $5,000, and 375 acres from F. M. Godfry and others at $6,000.

W. Underwood has purchased the house and farm of 53 acres, near Dry Point, from Mrs. Bradford, at $10,000. John Russell has purchased the Seth Morgan lot, at $2,000, and a farm of 50 acres near town, from Willie Riddick, at $1,000.

Hon. Horace Greeley has purchased from M. Taylor, at the price of $12,000, 2,700 acres of unimproved land near the Turnpike. Messrs. Baird & Roper, of Norfolk, Va., purchased from sundry persons about 7,000 acres of land in this and adjoining counties, at the price of about $10,000; upon these lands they are working a great number of hands, getting shingles and tub timber, &c. David Spence has purchased the Cottage farm, of 40 acres, from L. Cohoon, at the price of $2,400. Dr. Palemon John has purchased from the Land and Lumber Company, their brick building near the Bank of the Manufacturing, Loan and Trust Company, on corner of Main and Road Streets, at the price of $1,800, also from Geo. D. Pool, Executor of T. Gaskins, a vacant lot on Lawrance street, and the large building on Shepard street, erected in 1858 by T. Gaskins; for these last named lots the Doctor paid $3,100. Capt. Ackerly, of Wilmington, N. C., has purchased two Wharf lots, one from Sawyer & Pritchett, the other from Mrs. Laverty, for both of which he paid $700. Geo. D. Pool has purchased the Daniel Richardson place at $3,000. Nathan Overman has purchased, from Mrs. H. N. Williams, the store and lot on Road and Church streets, at $2,500. Barclay Jones has purchased from Wm. Elliott, of Baltimore, a farm of 400 acres, near Salem in this county, at $4,000. Samuel Waters has purchased from C. W. Hollowell the Jackson farm of 200 acres, at the price of $6,000. P. H. Christman has bought a tract of 50 acres from W. Brite, for $500. William Steger has purchased from John Williams, of Baltimore, at the price of $4,000, the large brick building and Wharf, where, with an additional outlay of about $6,000, he has erected a large steam saw and grist mill.

The above are but a part of the late transactions in real estate, for, as I have said, about 300 conveyances have been registered in this county during this year—and these are facts—*actual occurrences in our midst*.

Let us look now to the purchasers—who are they? principally strangers—new comers; men, with whom we are yet hardly acquainted, and yet we are sufficiently acquainted with them to know that they are men of judgment, of sound, practical sense, and of energy, and yet they seem to be *quiet* men, disposed to "act and do" rather than to sit and theorise.

The Land and Lumber Company is principally composed of three men. They have already purchased, as I have shown, $75,000 worth of real estate in the town and county. They are not men who have their offices on Wall street, N. Y., or Market street, Phila., buying purely upon speculation, and carrying away from us to their distant homes every dollar of the gains that they may realize, but, as I have said, they are practical, acting men—men who have already brought their families, and have settled upon their purchases, prepared for weal or woe as part and parcel of us. Shall not such men be received with hearty, kindness and real welcome? I think so; indeed I know that they are welcomed; and a sincere invitation, with the right hand of fellowship, is extended to all such. If there should *seem* to be any feeling of jealousy or prejudsce shown to these new comers, as reasonable men, and men of judgment, they must bear in mind that the Southern heart has been crushed by the loss of loved kindred, by the loss of property, by the desolation of their beautiful homes, and by the loss of a cause which, whether right or wrong, indeed, was defended as only heroes and noble men can defend a cause, and which, whether right or wrong, indeed, was defended upon *principal* and the supposition that right had been invaded, and that all that was dear to Southern manhood was at stake. I say the Northern stranger should bear these things in mind, and not become impatient at seeing jealousy or prejudice, for time alone can heal the wounds that have been made.

I propose in my next paper, which will probably be the last of this series, to speak of the improvements commenced and about to be commenced in and near the town; and who are doing the work.

PETREL.

From the State Capital.

On the 13th in the Senate a message was read from the House transmitting a resolution in regard to the total abatement of the North Carolina quota of the direct tax on real estate, and stating the refusal of that body to concur in certain amendments and proposing a committee of conference on the same, which was concurred in. Also a message transmitting a bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings, Loan and Building Association of Elizabetn City, which was referred to Committee on Corporations. A resolution to withdraw the bonds from market was read and after discussion passed.

In the House Mr. Moore, of Chowan, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on a bill to provide for the support of the Insane Asylum for the next fiscal year. [Appropriates $48,000; but if the number of patients treated on should exceed 160, the Governor, as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and by consent of said Board, shall draw from the Public Treasury the sum of $300 for every such additional patient. Also appropriates $12,000 for the purchase of a new boiler, pump, washing machine, and other necessary articles. Passed second reading under suspension of the rules. The bill to allow enterers on vacant lands further time to obtain grants from the State. [Allows one year longer.] Passed its several readings under suspension of the rules.

On the 14th in the Senate Mr. Lassiter introduced a resolution that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use their influence to have our banking privileges so increased that there may be more banks established in the Southern States, that our people may be benefited thereby: Adopted. A resolution was adopted directing the Auditor of State to move for judgment against delinquent sheriffs at the special term of the Superior Court to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 4th Monday in December, 1869.

In the House the bill to punish slander and make it a misdemeanor was passed. Considerable time was spent in discussing the bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of "Dare," after which it was indefinitely postponed.

On the 15th in the Senate a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to meet in joint session and enquire whether any legislation is necessary to suppress violence and crime throughout the State, and whether the Executive is clothed with adequate power to maintain and execute the laws and secure the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of the State, and report a bill, or otherwise, was passed.

In the House among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Malone to allow Sheriffs to disregard the homestead and personal exemption on executions founded on a judgment for crime; and one by Mr. Sikes to extend the corporate limits of Elizabeth City. Both were referred. The resolution requesting the North Carolina Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure the passage of a law to secure pensions for the few survivors of the war of 1812 was adopted.

On the 17th in the Senate a message was read from the Governor calling attention to the necessity there exists for such amendments to the militia law as will enable the executive to repel violence and disorder in certain localities, in this State and to protect the persons of citizens, their lives and their property.

Mr. Shoffner moved that the rules be suspended in order that he might introduce a bill of which no notice had been given, and that it be put on its final passage. Agreed to.

The bill read as follows:

AN ACT TO SECURE THE BETTER PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered whenever in his judgment the civil authorities in any county are unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and property, to declare such counties in a state of insurrection and to call into active service the militia of the State to such an extent as may become necessary to repress such insurrection.

SEC. 2. That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to request the President of the United States to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any county or counties declared under authority of this act to be in a state of insurrection, and to afford such assistance as in his judgment may be necessary to enforce obedience to law.

SEC. 3. That upon motion of the solicitor of a District it shall be the duty of the Judge thereof to remove the trial of any person indicted for murder, conspiracy, and in violation of an act ratified the 12th day of April, 1869, from the county where such offence may have been committed to such other county as the solicitor may designate.

SEC. 4. That the expenses attending the calling of the militia into active service as herein provided shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State upon the warrant of the Governor, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the county declared to be in a state of insurrection and where such service was rendered to reimburse within one year the Treasurer of the State the expenses thus paid; Provided, That whenever a person or persons shall have been convicted of a violation of the act mentioned in section 3 of the act said expenses of the militia shall be taxed on the bill of costs against the person or persons convicted, and when collected the same shall be paid into the Treasury of such county.

SEC. 5. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The bill was passed.

In the House Mr. Reynolds introduced a bill in incorporate the Ann Holden and Murfreesboro Loan and Building Association. The bill fixing per diem of County Commissioners came up. A substitute was offered proposing that in the counties which pay a combined State and county tax amounting to $15,000 and under, the Commissioners shall not be entitled to receive per diem for more than 18 days; those paying over $15,000 and under $25,000, the Commissioners to be entitled to not more than 24 days' per diem; those paying over $25,000 and under $40,000, the Commissioners to be entitled to not more than 30 days' per diem; and those paying over $40,000, the Commissioners to be entitled to not more than 40 days' per diem. No mileage allowed. Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, moved to amend the substitute by declaring that in those counties which paid $8,000 and under, the Commissioners shall not receive per diem for more than 15 days.

The motion prevailed, and was incorporated in the substitute and the bill was passed.

On the 17th but little was done in either House, no quorum being present.

On the 18th in the Senate the bill to incorporate the Elizabeth City and Norfolk railroad company passed to second reading. The House was not in session.

On the 20th both Houses adjourned until January 10th.

From Washington.

CONGRESS.

On the 13th in the Senate Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia, providing for the assembling of the Legislature as originally elected, with no expulsion of members on account of race or color, the exclusion of all persons ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, and that the provisions of the act be enforced by the military and naval power. Mr. Drake called up his bill prohibiting the Supreme Court from jurisdiction upon acts of Congress, and made an argument upon it. Mr. Drake took the ground that if the Court could pass judgment upon and reverse an act of Congress it was practically the highest power in the land, and that the Constitution never intended but that Congress should be the sole and supreme legislative power.

In the House Mr. Butler introduced several bills for the admission of Virginia, all of which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Several bills to abolish the franking privilege were referred. A resolution was adopted endorsing the President's views in opposition to reciprocity of trade with Canada, as expressed in the Message. The resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the recent gold panic in New York, and ascertain if any Government official was connected with it, was altered so as to impose the duty upon the Committee on Banking and Currency, and adopted. Several petitions for the recognition of Cuba were referred. The diplomatic correspondence with our Minister at Madrid relative to Cuba was called for. A message from the Secretary of State was received announcing that official notice of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment had been received from twenty-one States.

On the 14th in the Senate the session was almost entirely devoted to the official announcement of the death of Mr. Fessenden.

In the House the death of Mr. Fessenden was announced; and Mr. Getz introduced a bill, which was referred, abolishing the office of Collector, Assessor and other agents of the Internal Revenue, and apportioning the amount of taxes among the States, to be collected by them.

On the 15th in the Senate a memorial from the National Colored Labor Convention, recently in session at Washington, setting forth the necessity of Congress interfering to ameliorate the condition of the laboring colored men of the South, and asking Congress to divide the lands belonging to the Government in the South among the colored men, was Wednesday referred to Committee on Public Lands. A resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to offer rewards for the apprehension of persons murdering or attempting to murder officers of the Internal Revenue in the discharge of their duty was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House a resolution calling for information in regard to the payment of the reward for the capture of Jeff. Davis was adopted. Other resolutions and new bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, and the Census bill was again taken up. Adjourned to Monday.

On the 16th in the Senate Mr. Trumbull made a long speech in favor of his bill defining the appelate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and closed by introducing an amendment restricting Judges of the Court from issuing writs of *habeas corpus* in cases of persons within their districts. The bill for the reconstruction of Georgia was debated at length.

In the House, bills were introduced for an apportionment of Representatives for the Forty-second Congress among the States, and for extending the time for applying for pensions from five to ten years. The Census bill was passed. The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered that portion of the Presidents' Message relating to the finances. Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, made a speech favoring repudiation, whereupon Messrs. Brooks, of New-York, Randall, Potter, Slocum, Cox, Kerr and Woodward rose, one by one, and declared their opposition to repudiation. A resolution was afterward adopted in the House by a vote of 123 to 1 (Mr. Jones) declaring repudiation a national dishonor.

On the 20th there was nothing done of importance in either House.

On the 18th in the Senate the Georgia bill passed by a vote of 40 to 9. The only changes made are the adoption of the 15th amendment and the retention of seats by those who claim that they served the Confederacy under duress. The House was not in session.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Attorney General Hoar was Wednesday week nominated by the President to be an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This appointment is made necessary by the law of Congress creating an additional Judge of this Court. Attorney General Hoar's successor has not yet been named.

Commissioner Delano has decided that officers of Internal Revenue shall not be allowed to charge citizens for making out papers which the latter are required to furnish, and give notice that those who make such charges will be instantly dismissed from the service.

Postmaster General Creswell writes a letter to the Chairman of the Postoffice Committees in the Senate and House of Representatives in which he uses the fact that the German Confederation has found it necessary to abolish the franking privilege as an argument in favor of a similar reform in this country.

A delegation representing the National Colored Labor Convention called upon President Grant on the 11th, when an address on behalf of the Convention was made by Representative Jas. H. Harris, of North Carolina, pledging to the Administration the support of the colored men of the country. President Grant, in response, praised the organization of the colored workingmen, and said that he was willing to do anything in his power to protect and advance their condition. He also anticipated the coming of a time when no party would make color a test of citizenship.

It has been agreed to propose the name of Hon. JOHN POOL, of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy on the Appropriation Committee, caused by Senator GRIMES' resignation.

The President nominated to the Senate eight of the nine Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States authorized to be appointed by a law passed at the last session of Congress. The appointees are George F. Shepley, of Maine; Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York; Wm. McKennon, of Pennsylvania; George A. Peatre, of Maryland; Wm. B. Woods, of Alabama; George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky; Thomas Drummond, of Illinois; and Lorenzo Sawyer, of California.

Secretary Boutwell is reducing our National debt at the rate of $3 04 a second; $182 23 a minute; $10,934 23 an hour; $262, 421 63 per day; $1,843,680 a week; $7 989,261 a month, and $80,000,000 a year. The decrease will be more rapid next year, it is thought.

The President has nominated Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. R. C. GRIER.

The Tennessee delegation, except Senator Fowler and Representative Hawkins, are engaged in preparing a protest against the legality of the Tennessee election, praying Congress to set it aside.

A Florida delegation has appealed to the President for troops to support the State Government.

Foreign News.

G. O. Rawlins, Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco, Cal., died in that city on the 8th from injuries received by the bursting of a sugar drying pan. He was a brother of the late Secretary of War, General John A. Rawlins, and was a gentleman highly esteemed by all who knew him.

A witness in a Richmond, Va., Court the other day told the Judge to "hush his mouth, as he couldn't talk to two men at once." He had an oportnnity to reflect upon his rudeness in jail.

The Ecumenical Council met on the 13th day on business connected with the organization. The Council consists of 1,044 members, embracing Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbotts, Mitred Abbotts and Generals of religious orders.

The French Finace Minister has issued his annual report, in which the national finances are regarded as in a satisfactory state.

The treaty between Great Britain and China, negotiated by Mr. Burlinggame has been ratified.

Rio Janeiro advices state that the Brazillian Ministry has resigned, having been overruled in their desire to stop the war with Paraguay.

Koopmanschap, the Chinese labor-broker is negotiating in London for the shipment of Chinamen from that port to New Orleans.

A London despatch says that alarm is felt there on account of the breaking out of the rinderpest at the cattle fair in that city.

Referring to the Alabama claims, the London *Times* thinks good results would follow the appointment of such men as George William Curtis, and William H. Evarts, to state the facts and law of the case.

The Ecumenical Council has adjourned over to Epiphany. The Pope said: "Be sure of co-operation with the American Bishops."

Summary of News.

Mr. Eldridge Thrower, an old citizen of Halifax County, was thrown from his buggy, last week, and killed.

Andrew Jones, fireman on the *Silver Wave*, running to Weldon, fell overboard on Friday, and was drowned.

A cotton gin, the property of Mr. Spencer M. Boon, living some ten miles east of Louisburg, in Franklin county, was consumned by fire on Sunday night the 5th inst.

Mrs. Lincoln has returned to Frankfort for the winter. It seems there is not a word of truth in the story of her intended marriage with a German baron. She is living in retirement.

The President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad had a meeting a few days ago, and ordered the road located on the route recently surveyed from Jonesboro' to Salisbury.

A Pacific slope editor had the imprudence to say that a man named Smith broke down telegraph-poles. He was waited upon by all the Smiths within fifty miles, and told to retract his assertion or point out the "Smith" alluded to.

The Philadelphia Post Office is to be enlarged.

The Columbia *Phoenix* says that "the "rebels" of South Carolina *have* seen enough of the war."

An Eastern editor notifies correspondents that "if we should desire stupid articles we can write them ourself."

A woman in Connecticut bet $10 against a week's board that she could eat a bushel of roasted oysters, and won the wager.

A Coroner's jury in Wilmington, N.C., has returned a verdict that the deceased "came to his death by accidently burning and old age."

The residence of Ex-Congresman Hiram McCullough, near Elkton, Md., was burned on Tuesday afternoon. His library was saved.

A loud call comes from California that Congress should withhold all public lands there from sale except to actual settlers.

A Connecticut editor is going into the "interviewing" buisness to some purpose. He gives notice as follows: "We shall 'interview' a number of our citizens this week on the subject of finance."

A lady passenger, terrified by the recent collision on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, threw her child out of the window after the danger was entirey over. Some one caught the child and saved it from injury.

His Excellency, Gov. Holden, has ordered a special term of Edgecombe Superior Court, to commence on the 3rd Monday in January, 1870, at which time civil cases only will be tried. Judge E. W. Jones to preside.

A Milwaukee man gave his wife a $50 greenback a few nights ago for safe keeping, and she concealed it in the coffee mill. In the morning the husband ground the coffee and made rather an expensive cup.

Wm. H. McDonaid, convicted last week in the U. S. Circuit Court, in session at Raleigh, of falsely representing himself to be a revenue officer, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned six months.

"Look here, boy," said a nervous old gentleman to an urchin, who was munching sugar candy at a lecture; "you are annoying me very much." "No, I ain't I'm a-gnawing this sugar candy," replied the urchin.

An owld oman recently entered a store in Connecticut, and sat down in front of an iron safe to warm her feet. After sitting some twenty or thirty minutes she remarked that she "never did like them kind of stoves—they didn't throw out scarcely any heat, those gas burners didn't."

Hon. Cassius M. Clay will continue his residence in Madison County, Ky. The Lexitngon *Statesman* says that his old battle, commenced thirty odd years ago, is not quite through, and that he has come back to add his energy and ability to that of the bold, true men of the State in organizing the Republican Party and this time for victory.

Oliver, an Englishman, and the agent of an English Immigration Company who have sent many immigrants to Va., was killed yesterday morning at Charlottesville, Va., by George Ayers, a planter of Fauquier County, who accused the doctor of seducing his daughter while visiting at his house a few months ago.

The Nashua Manufacturing Company in Nashua, N. H., had to suspend operations on Tuesday morning. The snow was blown into their canal to such an extent as to entirely fill it, and the water was dammed back into the river so effectually as to suspend operations. The whole canal is a huge trough of slush, so thick as to be immovable. The same thing happened sixteen years ago, and a cold snap immediately succeeding, the canal was frozen so hard that the expanding ice broke away its banks, and large gangs of men were turned out, cutting away the frozen mass and repairing canal, work being suspended for three or four weeks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW ENTERPISE.

THE LAND & LUMBER CO. OF N. C.

Have added another branch to their already extensive business, viz.:

STOVES AND TIN WARE!

Stoves and Tin Ware, wholesale and retail; Cook Stoves of the latest and best patterns in use, from Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places. Also, Heater Stoves, for coal or wood, suitable for dwellings, stores, school-houses and churches. All stoves will be duplicated in any part that may be wanted, at short notice.

TIN WARE

Will be a specialty, and will be sold as cheap as in Norfolk, or elsewhere, thereby

SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

Tin ware and lamps of all kinds, repaired. We have some of the best workmen on roofs, whose especial business it will be to

TIN HOUSES, GUTTER AND PIPE THEM AND REPAIR ROOFS.

We are prepared to furnish castings for stoves of any description.

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C.
D. W. HILL, (formerly of Norfolk,)
Superintendent.

Elizabeth City, N. C., December 23, 1869.-tf

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—

Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, I shall offer to the highest bidder, at public sale, before the Courthouse door in Elizabeth City, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of January, 1870, certain lands belonging to the estate of George M. Jackson, dec'd, situate in this county, as follows: 1st. a lot on the Woodville road, near E. City, containing about 2-3 acres. 2nd. A lot, in the body, of 12 1-2 acres, adjoining the lands of S. D. Scott and others. 3rd. A lot of 26 acres, in the body, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Phoebe Jackson and others; and 4th, a tract (subject to widow's dower) of about 189 acres, adjoining the lands of Robert Simpson and others, commonly called the Nash tract.

TERMS: $250 cash on day of sale, the balance in notes with approved security, payable in 1 and 1 1-2 years, with interest from their date: Title to the land will be withheld until the purchase money is fully paid.

W. G. POOL, Pub. Adm'r.
Per Att'y

E. City, December 21, 1869.-ts

CHESTER WHITE & IMPROVED HOGS!

Constantly on hand—Chester White and other Improved Hogs. For particulars apply to
Dr. W. R. CAPEHART,
26-6m Edenton, N. C.

CARPENTER & HOUSE-BUILDER!

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work, as well as to take contracts for building. etc.
SAMUEL T. MEADS.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 23, 1869-1y.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

New Volume begins January, 1870.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

The Eclectic reprints all the best articles, Historic, Literary, and Social, from the English, French, and German periodicals. Its selections are carefully made from over fifty different works, and with many competitors in the field, it remains the oldest and most reliable exponent of foreign contemporary [illegible]

SPECIALTIES OF THE ECLECTIC.

Science. It is believed that in this department the Eclectic is more comprehensive and complete than any other magazine in the field not exclusively devoted to the subject.

Biography. In this department will be found the life of every man who in any way has laid hold on Fame.

Belles Letters. Polite Literature in all its branches is represented by the best [illegible] which can be gleaned from a wide field.

Fiction. In this department the best Literature of its class is found, comprising occasional Serials by the best contemporary novelists, but chiefly the short stories for which English Magazines are deservedly celebrated.

General Literature. This department is probably the most important of all, [illegible] selections from the best Reviews, and the choicest current essays upon Literary, [illegible] cial, and Political questions.

Editorial Departments. The Editorial Departments have been thoroughly reorganized. The Reviews of current home Literature are [illegible] ally full, and Art at home and abroad receives the attention which the growing public interest in the subject demands.

Illustrations. A very fine Steel Engraving of some subject of general interest, either Historic, Portrait, or Ideal, embellishes each number. These engravings are executed in the best manner and by the best artists, and are of permanent value.

TERMS: Single copies, 45 cents; one copy one year, $5; two copies, one year, $9; [illegible] pies, one year, $20. Clergymen and [illegible] supplied at club rates: [illegible] up clubs. Send for Specimen [illegible]
Address, E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
108 Fulton [illegible]

IMPORTANT SALE OF ROANOKE LANDS IN BERTIE COUNTY, N. C.

The Moring Plantation will be [illegible] sale in the town of Windsor, [illegible] January, 1870. The greater [illegible] and in cultivation; the balance [illegible] There are numerous buildings on [illegible] tion. It consists of 5,228 [illegible] may be conveniently divided into [illegible] Tract, of 2,640 acres; Hare's [illegible] 1,529 acres; the Roscoe tract, of [illegible] and the Blanchard Tract, of 1,100 [illegible] lies upon the Roanoke and [illegible] ing from one to the other, and large [illegible] may lie against the banks and [illegible] any point. This land is noted for its fertility and productiveness in cotton, [illegible] and peas. It will be offered, either [illegible] or divided into tracts as above, or [illegible] to suit purchasers. Terms liberal, and [illegible] known on day of sale. A plat may be [illegible] Windsor, or at the Office of the NORTH CAROLINIAN, Elizabeth City, N. C.
25-ts L. S. WEBB, [illegible]

LOST! LOST!

One note for $125.43, dated June 2[illegible] payable to A. W. Mebane, and [illegible] John Pool. One note for $86.00, [illegible] 20th, 1867, payable to A. W. Mebane [illegible] nessed by John Pool.

All persons are warned against [illegible] ing said notes, as payment has been [illegible]
25-3t A. W. MEBANE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1870.

The Atlantic Monthly will be conducted on the same general plan which has proved so acceptable to intelligent American readers. In view of their relations with most illustrious writers in the United States the publishers feel warranted in assuring patrons that the future volumes of the magazine will be at least equal to those already published, and will be of general interest and permanent value.

Bayard Taylor will contribute to the Atlantic for 1870 a new novel entitled "Joseph and his Friend." It is a Pennsylvania story and deals with the more striking aspects of Pennsylvania country life and character, as Mrs. Stowe has represented early New England traits in her "Oldtown Folks."

Dr. I. Hayes will furnish a series of [illegible] "Under the Midnight Sun," embodying [illegible] of the noteworthy experiences of his [illegible] adventures.

Gen. F. A. Walker, of the Treasury Department, will treat of Finances, Tariff, and related subjects.

Sidney Andrews ("Dixon," of the Boston *Advertiser*), will give his impressions of "John Chinaman," derived from a careful and unprejudiced study of the Chinese in California.

The Atlantic for 1870 will contain a series of valuable articles from authors especially qualified to discuss our Commercial Relations, the needs of our Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.

Regular or occasional articles may be expected from the well-known writers who are numbered among the contributors to the Atlantic Monthly.

TERMS: Single, or specimen number, [illegible] cents; yearly subscriptions, $4.00 in advance; two copies, $7.00; five copies, $16.00; ten copies, $30.00, and $3.00 for each additional copy; twenty copies, $60.00, and a copy gratis to the person sending the club, or twenty-one copies for $60.00.
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., publishers,
124 Tremont street, Boston.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
A POLITICAL, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER.

The New-York Times—started in September 1851—has for many years been recognized among the most successful, popular and influential newspapers in the country. It is still under the control and management of its original founders, who, with greatly increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

The Times is a Republican journal, and will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent support of the Republican party. It will sustain with all its ability, the principles and policy of General Grant's administration. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, peace and the prosperity of the nation can be best conserved and promoted. It will vindicate our dignity before foreign nations, and will discountenance aught by which our self respect or our love for republican institutions could be endangered.

The Times desires to be judged by the highest possible standard of journalism. Its Editorial Department will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from personal rancor or undue favoritism; and will be the production of the ablest and most experienced writers upon all the subjects treated. Its correspondence will be full and timely. Its reports will be prepared with the utmost care, and will embrace every fact of public utterance of opinion that possesses interest and importance. The Literary department will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music and the drama of the day.

As a family paper, free from all appeals to vulgar or impure tastes, the Times will continue unexceptionable, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.

The Sunday edition of the Times will include in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character.

The Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions of the Times will be compiled with the greatest care, and will contain selections from the most important contents of the Daily issue, besides matters of interest to the agricultural sections of the country. All who prefer a newspaper but once or twice a week will find these editions admirably suited to their requirements.

All these editions of the Times are of the very largest size, on large quarto sheets, each containing fifty-six columns, printed in clear legible type, at the following rates:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition, $12; The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition, [illegible]
The Semi-Weekly, per annum, [illegible]
The Weekly Times, per annum, $2.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

Read the advertisement of "New Enterprise."
Dr. Capehart offers improved Hogs for sale.
Mr. Meads inserts his card.
Dr. Pool, Public Administrator, will sell land.
See Prospectus of Eclectic Magazine.

Local and Personal.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION, JAN. 3rd, 1870.

Republican Nominations:

FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE W. COBB.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
JOSEPH COMMANDER, M. D.,
SILAS RANDALL,
JOSEPH B. ROBINSON,
JESSE R. BROWN,
HENRY B. COLEMAN.

☞ Considerable matter prepared for this issue has been crowded out.

☞ Blank Bills of Lading for sale at this office.

☞ Dr. L. T. Fuqua, Dentist, will be at Pendleton's Hotel on the 25th, and remain a few days.

☞ Court is still in session this week. The attendance is not so large as it was last.

☞ The weather continues favorable for out door work, such as plowing, planting trees, making fence, building, &c.

☞ Several communications appear on our first page this week. Read them.

☞ Our office is crowded with Job work. We try to accommodate all and to please all.

☞ There was a boat load of Drum Fish direct from the "briny deep," in market last week.

☞ We are informed that some fifteen Teachers are yet needed in this county. Term, four months. Salary, thirty dollars.

☞ Committee on Constitution of M. S. L. & B. A., will meet at the office of Messrs. GRANDY & HINES, on Monday night, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock.

☞ Some Friend has favored us with a copy of the "Minutes of North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at New Garden, on the 8th of the Eleventh month, 1869."

☞ A number of new houses are contemplated next summer. If it can be obtained they will be built of brick. By the way we need a first-class Brick Yard here. The business would pay.

☞ Before the war there were two Tanneries in successful operation here. They were destroyed, and now there are none. There is a good opening for the business.

☞ The ticket nominated at the Republican Convention, for Mayor and Commissioners of Elizabeth City, is a good one. Let it have a cordial and a united support.

P. S.—Mr. CULPEPPER having declined, the County Executive Committee yesterday nominated Capt. J. B. ROBINSON.

☞ We thank our correspondent "Observer," for calling attention to "Little Things." There is a good deal more truth than poetry in what he says. Our people *do* neglect these matters. His article will appear in our next.

☞ The Concert given by the Colored Sabbath School in the A. M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, was very creditable both to the children and their teachers. The singing was good and the music excellent.

☞ The School Committee request us to state that having only prepared for fifty children in the Free White School, and it being already crowded to eighty, no more can be admitted during the present term, which closes in the second week in February.

☞ The "new enterprise" in Stoves and Tin-ware, advertised in this issue, is one that was much needed here, and we are glad to learn that it is proving a grand success. Mr. HILL, the enterprising superintendent, will spare no effort to render full satisfaction.

☞ It affords us great pleasure to receive the encouraging reports we do in reference to the healthy influence already exerted throughout this whole country by the NORTH CAROLINIAN. Its object is to elevate, to inspire industry, to stimulate development and progress, and to encourage *all* to co-operate in the inauguration of the era of good feeling. And we repeat, we feel gratified to learn that it is succeeding.

☞ A few days since, the denizens of this place were startled at a strange character appearing in the streets—new boots new pants, new coat, hat and vest, and by some it was *whispered* that his *unmentionables* were also new, and upon his person he carried seventeen packages. To his cries for help, a crowd soon gathered, and the pleasant and important discovery made, that he had just come from the "Yankee Store"—hence his neat appearance and his heavy load. Reader, go and do like*wise*.

☞ During the past and present week we have spent some time attending the Court in session here. We have been favorably impressed with the calm dignity in which his Honor Judge POOL presides—his thorough knowledge of the law, his impartial rulings, able decisions and brief, but plain charges to the juries—and with the ability we see exhibited by the Members of the Bar. And especially have we been impressed with the great ability shown by the Solicitor of this District, J. W. ALBERTSON, Esq. He not only thoroughly understands his profession in all its departments, but as a pleader before a jury he has few superiors.

☞ The regular term of Court in Camden opens on Monday next.

☞ Col. J. W. HINTON, formerly of this place, but now of Norfolk, has been spending some time in our City attending Court. He was one of the counsel defending the man RHODES, tried last week for his life, and his plea to the jury was an able one.

☞ Do not fail to read the pertinent article "Our Farmers' Homes and their Sons," on our fourth page. After reading, prepare to put in practice the valuable suggestions it contains. By the way, we trust our Farmer's Department is always read. We endeavor to make it instructive and practical. Many of our friends tell us they think that Department alone worth the whole subscription price of our paper.

☞ As there will be nothing of importance from Washington or Raleigh during the coming week—both Congress and the Legislature having adjourned for the holidays—and as the Boys of our office desire to participate in the festivities of the season, *and* because it is a very general custom, there will be no paper issued from this office next week. Hence we take *this* occasion to wish our patrons, one and all, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year!

☞ A friend has sent us a copy of *The New England Journal*, published in Boston, April 8, 1728. From it we learn that since its issue of April 1st, there were "Burials in the town of Boston, five whites and one black. Baptized in our several Churches, Nine." The population was evidently on the increase. Among the advertisements we find one of a work called "The History of the Rise, Increase and Progress of the Christian People called Quakers, by William Sewel." Another; "Mr. Nath Pigott intends to open a School on Monday next, for the instruction of Negroes in Reading, Catechising, and Writing if required. If any are so well inclined as to send their servants to said School, near Mr. Cheekly's Meeting-house, care will be taken for their instruction as aforesaid." Another; "A very likely Negro Girl, about 13 or 14 years of age, speaks good English, has been in the country some years, to be sold. Inquire of the Printer hereof." The size of the paper is 8x13. We are glad to get copies of old papers. We keep them all on file.

☞ Our readers will remember a communication published in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, some time during the past season, on the subject of Draining. It is one of great importance—a matter in which every man, and especially every land holder in Eastern North Carolina is interested. The suggestions made by our correspondent were sensible and practicable. We need a uniform system of drainage, and we need the combined aid of science and experience to make it efficient. Much valuable time and a good deal of money is expended every year in draining, but very much of both are expended uselessly because they are not intelligently directed. Instead of each man working "on his own hook," there should be co-operation. There is not a swamp, nay, further, we believe there is not an acre of land in Pasquotank or adjoining counties but could be thoroughly drained if undertaken in the right way. And how this would increase the value of *all* the land as well as improve the sanitary condition of the country! Let a move be made at once.

Temperature at Elizabeth City,

For the week ending Dec. 13.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on December 14, 33° in shade.
December, 12th—66°.
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—50 1-7°.
Rain on the 15th and 18th.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro'r.

C H Lumsden, Lynchburg; Jno B Tates, Syracuse; T M Wise, Baltimore; Mr Nelson, Granville; A M Magee, Petersburg; Sheriff Jones and Son, Columbia; Jas Mullen and Son, Hertford; Wm Mason, Nixonton; Ed Hill, Newbern; H A Gilliam, Edenton; D McD Lindsey, Currituck.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, J. G. RUSSELL, Pro'r.

E A Wilson, Pa; Mr Magee and Mr Mead, N. C; J Johnson and Mr Bosworth, Pa.

[redacted]

In early life the deceased professed a lively faith in Christ, and immediately connected herself with the M. E. Church, and from that period until her death, lived an earnest, zealous, devoted Christian. In all the relations of life she was indeed an exemplar—a dutiful daughter, an affectionate wife, a fond mother, and a kind, sympathizing friend. One so loving, so gentle, could not fail to have a large circle of friends; and of her it may be truly said, she had not one enemy in the world.

She was eminently useful in the Sabbath school and Church, and these have sustained a serious loss in her death. All the Sabbath-school, through respect to her memory, attended the funeral.

Her last illness was protracted, and her sufferings at times were intense; but her faith never wavered—no words of murmuring escaped her lips—all were borne with Christian resignation.

She desired to live for her dear little ones, and others well beloved; but if her Saviour called she was ready to go.

In the silent hour of night the message came, and without a sigh, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

"Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

E. City, N. C., Dec. 21, 1869. W.

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

For the week ending yesterday.

M. B. CULPEPPER, REPORTER.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, to D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Columbia, freight and passengers to D. S. S. T. Co
Stmr. Ellen Smith, Walker, freight to Hertford N. C.
Schr Eugene, Rogers, Baltimore.
Schr E Frances, Twiford.
Schr Martha Davis, Fulcher.
Schr Marietta, ———, Beaufort.
Schr B J Christain, Williams, Hatteras, Oysters.
Schr Wave, Snow, Little River, corn.
Schr Eagle, ———, Little River.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, to Norfolk, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.
Stmr Hertford, Woodly, to Columbia every Tuesday.
Stmr Hellen Smith, Walker, Norfilk every Friday.
Schr Eugene, Rogers, Norfolk, corn.
Schr Wave, Snow, Norfolk.
Schr Joanna, Twiford.
Schr Triumph, Walker, Norfolk.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	100 @ 105
" Dried ⅌ ℔.	6 @ 8
Beef Hams—Dried, ⅌ ℔.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon...Clear side ⅌ ℔	24
" Rib side	22
" Shoulder	20
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured	24 @ 26
Butter—Country	30 @ 40
" N.Y. State	50 @ 55
Beeswax—⅌ ℔	30 @ 35
Beans...white Navy,	1.50
Cement—⅌ bbl.,	3.50
Corn—new, ⅌ bu.	70 @ 72
Cheese—⅌ ℔	25
Chickens—Spring ⅌ pair	40 @ 60
Cotton yarn—⅌ block	2,25
" in seed, ⅌ ℔.	5
" in bale,	22
" in lint,	20
Peaches—Dried, ⅌ ℔	20
Eggs—⅌ doz.	30
Flour—Super. ⅌ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra	7,50 @ 8,50
" Family	9,50 @ 10,50
Blue Fish ⅌ 100 ℔s	6,00 @ 7,00
" Herring ⅌ bbl	8,00
" " gross ⅌ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—⅌ ℔	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—⅌ bu	2,00@2,20
Hides—Dry ⅌ ℔	13 @ 14
" Green	6 @ 7
Iron...Old cast ⅌ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—⅌ ℔	20 @ 28
Lumber—Heart pine ⅌ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Lime...Rockland, ⅌ bbl.,	2.50
" Shell, "	1.00
Meal—⅌ bu., 50 ℔s	1,00
Oats, new ⅌ bu.	60
Peas—Black ⅌ bu	75
Peanuts ⅌ bu.	2,00
Black Eyed Peas	1,40
Pork—Mess	36,50
Potatoes—New ⅌ bbl	1,00 @ 1,25
" Sweet ⅌ bu.	40 to 50
Rags—⅌ ℔	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ⅌ 1000	50.00 to 60,00
Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ⅌ 1000	2,25 to 2,50
" 12 " "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—⅌ sack, 3 bu.	2,50
Wheat...new, white,	1,25a1,50
" " red,	1,00a1,25
Wood...⅌ cord	2,50 to 3,00
Wine...Scuppernong ⅌ gal.	1,50 to 2,00
Whiskey...⅌ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoopon...⅌ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 108⅞. Gold 120½. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 113¼. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina State Bonds active; old 42½ new 30½. Cotton opened firmer at 25¼c. Flour, firmer superfine from $4.50 to $5.00; extra Southern $5.50 to $6.25 Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.31@1.33; Illinois $1.23@1.25. Corn heavy; mixed Western 1.12@1.15. Pork firmer at $32.50. Lard steady; kettle 18@19c. Whiskey $1.21@$1.00. Rice 7@7½c;

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 24¾c. Flour dull and favors buyers except for low grades. Wheat dull; prime to choice, $1.35. Corn firm; new $80@88. Oats 35@36c. Rye 95c. Provisions firm. Whiskey quiet at $100.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
23-1y Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
23-1y No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

PROSPECTUSES.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine, apart from the illustrations, contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any similar periodical issued in the English language.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 120,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good woodcuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harper's. * * * All the periodicals which the Harpers publish are almost ideally well edited.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

TERMS: Harper's Magazine, one year $4,00.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazaar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4,00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20,00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazaar, to one address for one year, $10,00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7,00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 39 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2,25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3,00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

SAM'L NORTHROP, WM. H. NORTHROP,
WM. A. CUMMING.

NORTHROP & CUMMING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And proprietors of the Wilmington S. S. and Planing Mills,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Special attention paid to the sale of corn, cotton, &c., &c. Orders for lumber promptly filled.

REFERENCES: Jas. Dawson, Esq., banker, Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. R. Utley, Esq., banker, 11 Walnut St., N. Y.; D. B. Bradford, E. City; Wm. Shannon, E. City. 24-3m

FIRMELAN GRAPE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish a limited supply of this new and very superior grape—stock direct from Iowa vineyards—pronounced the best table and wine grape of America. It is earlier than the Hartford Prolific. Sent by mail at $18 per dozen. A large stock of the leading varieties of grape vines, of superior quality, very low. Cash must accompany all orders.
HENRY M. PRICE, M. D.
14-1y Scottsville, Va.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT of N. C.,
Raleigh, Dec. 9th, 1869.

WHEREAS, Official information has been received at this Department that a vacancy exists in the representation from the 4th Senatorial District in the Senate of North Carolina.

Now, therefore, I, W. W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority vested in me by Section 15, Article 2, of the State Constitution, do issue this proclamation, ordering an election to be held on Saturday, the 8th of January, 1870, for the purpose of choosing a Senator from the said District in place of Hon. Wm. Barrow, resigned.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 9th day [L. S.] of December, A. D. 1869, and in the 94th year of our Independence.
W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

By the Governor:
W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Sec'y. 25-td

THE CHILDREN OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL, in connection with the Colored Methodist Church of this place will give a concert in the church on TUESDAY Evening, December 21st, 1869. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the school.
T. W. CARDOZO, Supt.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BERTIE COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

Whitmel T. Sharroch
against
William A. Ferguson
} Attachment.

In the above action it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff,

1st. That the defendant is a resident of another State.

2nd. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

3rd. That the defendant has property in this State: it is ordered that service of summons be made by publication in the NORTH CAROLINIAN once a week, for four weeks successively, commanding the defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Windsor, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the office of the Superior Court Clerk.

Witness, William P. Gurley, Clerk of said Court at office in Windsor the 4th day of Nov., A. D. 1869.
WILLIAM P. GURLEY.
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-4w [Pr. adv. $7,50.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MARTIN COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

Jno. A. Manning, adm'r of Milly Mathews plff.
against
R. D. Mathews, Temperance Mathews, Kenneth Edmondson and wife Penelope, and Richard, Thomas and James Silvey Mathews, heirs at law of Milly Mathews, defendants.

PETITION TO SELL LAND FOR ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that Richard, Thomas and James Silvey Mathews reside in St. Francis county, Arkansas: it is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that the same will be heard at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Williamston, N. C., at the expiration of sixty days, that they may appear and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of said Court at office in Williamston, N. C., 15 Nov. A. D. 1869.
JOS. M. SITERSON.
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-6w [Pr. adv. $8.75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MARTIN COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

B. G. Howell, adm'r of Frederick Taylor plff.,
against
Joseph Harrell and wife Eliza, Ezerias Moore and wife Sarah, Geraldus Bunting and wife Hannah, Seth Satterthwait and wife Cinderilla, Francis Hurst, Thomas, John, and William Taylor, defendents.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing that John Taylor is a non-resident: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, notifying him of the filing of this complaint, and that the same will be heard at the expiration of sixty days at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for aforesaid county in Williamston, N. C., that he may appear and show cause, if any he may have why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of Superior Court for said county at office in Williamston, N. C., 15 Nov., 1869.
JOS. M. SITERSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-6w [Pr. adv. $8,75.]

NORTH CAROLINA,

MARTIN COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

John C. Getzenger, adm'r of A. J. Lickman plaintiff,
against
The heirs at law of A. J. Lickman, defendant.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that the heirs of A. J. Lickman, if any are non-residents: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said heirs at law of the said A. J. Lickman of the filing of this petition and that the same will be heard at the expiration of sixty days at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Williamston, N. C.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of Superior Court at office in Williamston this 15th of Nov. 1869.
JOSEPH M. SITERSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-6w. [Pr. adv. $8.75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

Jesse R. Brown, Plaintiff,
against
Emma Jane Brown, Defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Emma Jane Brown, is a non-resident; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying said Emma Jane Brown, the defendant in this cause, to make her personal appearance before this Court, on the 10th day of December, 1869, and plead, answer, or demur to the complaint filed in the cause, or judgment *ex parte* will be taken as to her, and in favor of Plaintiff.
WM. E. VAUGHAN,
C. S. C. Pasquotank County.
19-6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GATES COUNTY,

In the Superior Court.

John H. Parker, adm'r of Willis Parker, dec'd,
against
The heirs at law of said intestate.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

The administrator having filed his petition in this Court, praying an order to sell certain lands belonging to said estate to pay debts, and it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. T. Parker, Ann E. Daughtry, wife of Jas. Daughtry, Charles Parker, Sarah R. Griffith, wife of M. G. Griffith, and Lavinia Parker, heirs at law, are non-residents of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, for said heirs at law to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Gates county, on Saturday the 1st day of January, 1870, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, R. B. G. Cowper, Clerk of said Court, at office in Gatesville, the 25th day of November, 1869.
ROSCOE B. G. COWPER,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
23-4w [Pr. adv. $7,50.]

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.
W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c: to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 18-3m

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address
J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13-tf Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ I am also dealer in genuine Chester White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.
24

BANKING & INSURANCE.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!
Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!
JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Ass't. Sec'y.
RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.*;
DR. P. JOHN, HON. JOHN POOL,
HON. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.
July 15, 1869-1y.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Security by State Laws	2,000,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Prest.
JNO. W. HARTWELL, V. Prest.,
W. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,
GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
8-1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case	2 50
" examination and prescrip't'n, from $1 to	5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night	5 00
" visit in country—the first mile	2 00
" each after mile, per mile	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather	5 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather	1 00

Prompt settlement required.
W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

LAND SALES.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on
P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS FOR PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A large number of improved Farms, Houses and Lots in and around Elizabeth City, N. C., together with extensive tracts of unimproved Timber lands, for sale on the very lowest and best terms, by the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. Inquire at their office at this place.

Persons wishing information will address
WM. UNDERWOOD,
President.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869-tf.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

For sale at Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C., with four acres of land, two good dwellings, large new store, and various outhouses. The mill has a forty-horse power engine, two pairs of first-class burr stones, fine bolt, and two upright saws, and makes flour equal to any manufactured in the United States. The adjacent country abounds in pine wood, and the supply of the best pine, cypress, ash and other timber for sawing is inexhaustible and near by. The property is now in fine running order, and is one of the finest locations for the business of milling and merchandise in Eastern North Carolina. Title good, and possession given Jan. 1, 1870. Price $3,500, one-half cash, balance in twelve months, interest from time of possession. This property is offered at forced sale, and for less than one-half its value.

Address, GEO. D. POOL, Agent,
Land & Lumber Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—

The following articles, from the British Barque "Ezra," lately wrecked in my District, are advertised according to law. If not called for by those entitled to same within twelve months, they will be sold, and the proceeds turned over to the proper authorities for deposit in the State Treasury:

1 Silver Watch; Gold Chain, Gold Locket, marked "In memory of———;" Finger Ring; 1 sett Ear Rings, gold; 1 sett Ear Rings jet, or morning.
C. S. DANIEL, Com. Wrecks &c.
Roanoke Island, N. C., Oct. 21, 1869.
17-8wpd.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

—By authority of an order of the Superior Court of Perquimans county, I shall offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of Hertford, on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1870, the following real property belonging to the estate of Benjamin S. Skinner, Jr., dec'd, viz:

The Old Homestead farm, situate in Old Neck, known as Eyerville, containing eight hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less; and a tract of woodland lying on Sutton's Creek, containing seventy-nine acres. The last mentioned is sold subject to Mrs. Skinner's right to wood and timber upon the same.

TERMS OF SALE:

Four thousand dollars will be required in cash of the purchaser; the remainder to be secured by the purchaser's bonds with good security, payable respectively, one, two, and three years after date, with interest from date. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.
THOMAS HOLLOWELL, Ex'r.
Hertford, N. C., Dec. 1, 1869. 24-ts

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.
THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant trimmings to be secured in Paris: Laces, ribbons, velvets, bridal veils, flowers, fine jewelry, and trimmed paper patterns. Dress and cloak making.

Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system of cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, basques, &c.

N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. 13-6m [Coe & Co.

LIVERY STABLES

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road Street near the canal bridge.
10-1y C. B. BROTHERS.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the amount of $500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts, each	$20,000
10	" "	10,000
20	" "	5,000
40	" "	1,000
200	" "	500
300	" "	100
50	Elegant Rosew'd Pianos, each	$300 to $700
75	" " Melodeons "	75 to 100
350	Sewing machines "	60 to 175
500	Gold Watches "	75 to 300
	Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., val. at	$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on the payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES: We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, May 8.* "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, May 28.* "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, June 3.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to
HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
18-3m 195 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—

All persons having Watches and Jewelry of any description in my store for repair, or otherwise, will please call and settle for them by the 30th of December, or I will sell them. Hereafter when any work is left at my store I will not be responsible for it longer than thirty days.
THOS. M. COOK.
ELIZABETH CITY, Nov. 25, 1869.-tf.

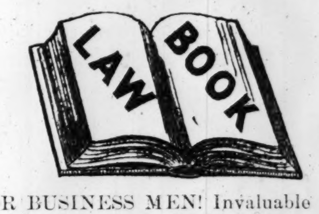
NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT Letters of ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Isaac Berry, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before December 1st, 1870; and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.
W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
E. City, Nov. 23, 1869—22-6w.

FARMERS ATTENTION!!

It is demonstrated that the land in East North Carolina can be much improved by subsoiling. Burnham and Pierce's celebrated Patent subsoil Plow is just what is needed. It is especially adapted for our soil. The subscriber is the sole owner of the Patent for Pasquotank county, and is prepared to furnish them on short notice. Call and examine for yourselves. For reference call on Geo. D. Pool, or C. W. Hollowell.
JOHN S. WAUGH.
ELIZABETH CITY, Nov. 25, 1869.-tf.

AGENTS WANTED

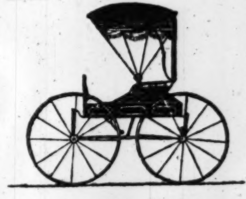
TO SELL CHEMBERLIN'S



FOR BUSINESS MEN! Invaluable to every merchant, every mechanic, every manufacturer, every farmer, every business man, and every young man.

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address O. D. CASE & CO.,
18-4m Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE



best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a vehicle that this is the place to buy them.

Repairing done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.
JNO. S. WAUGH.
Elizabath City, Nov. 25, 1869.-tf.

NASBY'S PAPER.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

A large quarto sheet, containing fifty-six columns filled with News from all parts of the World. Choice original and selected Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit and Humor. A Commercial Department, a Religious Department, a Young Folks Department, and an Agricultural Department, all prepared expressly for the Blade. It is the constant aim of the Proprietors to make the Blade a truly National Newspaper,—not a paper for the East, the West, the North or the South, but for the whole country.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

No humorous literature of the age has been more universally read and enjoyed than the letters of "Parson Nasby." Aiming always at the correction of some evil, combining a profound philosophy, and unanswerable arguments, with the keenest wit and richest humor, the "Confedrit X Roads" Preacher has become famous wherever the English Language is read. These letters are written expressly for the Blade, and will be continued regularly in its columns.

A NEW STORY.

Mr. Locke, (Petroleum V. Nasby,) is now engaged on a new story entitled "Paul Denman, or Lost and Saved," a story of the Great Rebellion. This thrilling story will be published in the columns of the Blade during the coming year, and of itself will be pronounced by every reader worth many times the subscription price of the paper.

TERMS; single copies $2 per year; Clubs of five, $1.75 each; Clubs of ten and over, $1.50 each, and an extra copy to every person getting up a Club.

Pay! Pay! Pay! We pay liberally, in cash, all who assist us in extending the circulation of the Blade.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want an Agent at every Post-Office in the United States. Send for our Special Circular to Agents.

Specimen Copies sent free to any address. Send for a copy, and at the same time give us the address of dozen or so of your friends, at as many different Post-Offices, to whom we will send copies *free and postage paid.* Address
MILLER, LOCKE & CO.,
24-3t Toledo, Ohio.

NORWAY OATS.

FOR SALE.

This celebrated oats, which I offer at the following prices: $3 per bushel; $2 per half bu.; $1,25 per peck, and by mail, 25 cents per ℔., post paid. Grown from seed purchased direct from D. W. Ramsdell, the originator. Address H. H. BROWN, Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

REFERENCE: The publisher of this paper.
24-2m

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

A LARGE ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
AT THE
YANKEE STORE.

We are now receiving one of the largest and best-selected stocks of

FALL GOODS

ever opened in this City, purchased from the Manufacturers and from some of the

BEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

consisting of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CROCKERY,
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
GLASS AND PUTTY,

and in fact almost every thing which one can want or wish for, to

EAT, USE OR WEAR!

A splendid line of

CARPETS,

from 35 cents per yard, up.

We call special attention to our fine assortment of

LADIES' SHOES.

Money *saved* is money *made.* Give us a call before you buy.

We invite country dealers to our

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

As our purchases are made directly from Manufacturers and Importers, we are prepared to furnish goods at wholesale prices on as reasonable terms as can be bought at Norfolk or elsewhere.

☞ GOODS SOLD AT ONE PRICE ONLY. ☜

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C.,
Elizabeth City.

VARIETY STORE.

I take this method of informing the public that I have just received at my Store on Leather Hill, a new and selected stock of

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.

Also an extensive assortment of hardware, cutlery, notions, patent medicines, &c., &c. Also a fresh lot of confectioneries, consisting in part of candies, oranges, fruits, nuts, &c., &c., all of which I propose to sell cheap for cash—my motto being small profits and quick sales. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
B. F. KEATON.
24-1y

THE ELIZABETH CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Fresh bread, cakes and pies always on hand. Also a good variety of candies, fruits, nuts, figs, raisins, pickles, crackers, cheese, butter—in short everything in the bakery or confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with bread, cakes and pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.
WILLIAM STEGER.
Road Street, Elizabeth City. 24-1y

MACHINERY.

CHARLES EVANS & SON,

NOS. 205, 207 & 209 QUARRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SCREW PRESSES
—AND—
PRESS SCREWS
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FINISHING AND BALING
COTTON AND
WOOLEN GOODS,
PAPER,
TOBACCO, &C.
FOR
PRINTERS,
BOOK BINDERS,
TALLOW-CHANDLERS, &C.
MILL SCREWS,
JACK SCREWS,
CIDER-PRESS SCREWS,
AND FOR ALL OTHER PURPOSES.

Copying Presses, all sizes, from 10 X 15 to 22 X 24 inch, with copying books to suit.

For information, and pamphlets giving descriptions, and recommendations, please address
PALEMON JOHN, EDITOR,
July 1, 1869. at this office.

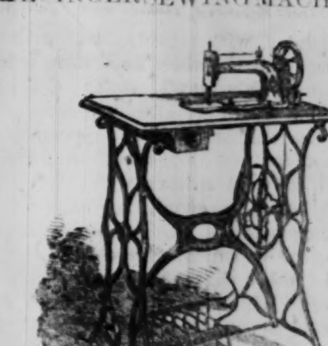
AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a certificate of agency signed by us, as they are worthless cast iron machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,
H. CRAWFORD & CO., 413 Chestnut St.,
18-3m Philadelphia, Pa.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO'S. NEW FAMILY MACHINE.—No other family Sewing Machine has so rapidly won favor in the household. The very large sales of that popular machine as shown by official returns, far exceed those of any other company, and this fact or result has been owing to its real merits—hence its great and growing popularity. It is simple in construction, easily understood, easily operated—all its parts gliding smoothly and noiselessly along—not liable to get out of order, has capacity for a great range and variety of work, sewing all kinds of cloth and with all kinds of thread and with the numerous attachments for hemming, cording, tucking, quilting, trimming, binding, braiding, &c., and embroidering of many ingenious, tasteful and difficult designs, is the most perfect of all family sewing machines. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the merits of the different machines claiming attention, can soon discover whether we claim too much for ours. It would avail us nothing to make the above assertions if we were not ready to prove them, and all we ask is a trial, for observation alone can justly convey a clear impression of the many kinds of work of which our new family machine is capable.

THE FOLDING CASES,

which open with spacious tables to sustain the work, and which fold into tables or boxes to protect the machines, when not in use, from dust and meddlesome fingers are made from choice woods, embellished by pleasing designs, thus making our new family machine not only an ornamental piece of furniture, but in some of the more elaborately finished machines, a work of real art.

THE ATTACHMENTS

of our new family machine, above referred to, are not only numerous, but highly useful for the purposes for which they were intended. They need only a trial to show their great value. Among the most recent of the attachments is the

EMBROIDERER.

Of the different attachments of our new family machine which have secured the attention and approval of our customers, that for embroidering, like the hemmer, is one of the few instruments which will most please and satisfy the observer of its real value. It is so simple in structure, that any one who can sew on our machine can use it, and without instruction. It may be attached to or detached from the machine in an instant. Without a lengthy description, and even then, it would be difficult to describe the great variety of work that this little instrument will do. The reader must not suppose that what we speak of is a mere chain stitch operation, which is sometimes humorously termed embroidery. If desired, three colors of any kind of thread may be used at any one time, and the colors or thread may be changed at the will of the operator, by removing the spools in use and putting others in their stead; thus as many or as few colors may be used as the operator wishes in the embroidering of any garment. A great variety of results are produced by the manner in which the tensions are regulated. Different results may be produced while the machine is in motion by simply changing the tensions. Results vary according to the length of stitches, kinds, colors and tensions of the threads, as well as sizes of needles used. The embroiderer will use any kind of thread. The use of zephyr worsted for certain purposes gives very pleasing results. In order to get a just idea of this valuable attachment it will be necessary to see it in operation.

MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

We would ask attention to our new button-hole machine, which is the only practical button-hole machine claiming public attention. Our manufacturing machines, for other purposes, are too well known to need comment.

MACHINE TWIST.

We have recently enlarged our silk mills in Newark, N. J., and furnished them with the latest and most improved machinery, which is being operated by highly skilled labor. We know and feel the importance of not only supplying the users of our machines, but the trade generally with the best quality of machine twist, which we sell by measure rather than by weight. The system of selling by weight has given manufacturers the opportunity of so heavily weighting silk in the process of dyeing as not only to greatly injure its quality, but also convey a wrong impression about its quantity. In this respect we mean to be above suspicion. The manner in which the sizes of silk are graduated is also a matter of great importance, but we use the greatest possible care that the graduating shall be exceedingly accurate. In addition to manufacturing from the best quality of raw silk, the evenness of thread and beauty of finish of the manufactured article will not, we think, be soon surpassed. Each spool of silk manufactured by us, of any particular size or letter, irrespective of weight, contains the number of yards printed thereon. Length, strength, size, quality and finish of the thread are to be looked to rather than weight. We are now silk manufacturers on a large scale, and feel that a large trade can only be retained by us in furnishing a superior article at a fair price. If other brands of twist be offered at a less price than ours, purchasers may rest assured that it is inferior in quality, deficient in quantity, or both.

We have and shall keep in stock at our central office, and various agencies, twist of all sizes, and of the various colors and shades of color in use, and which will be sold at New York prices.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 458 Broadway, New York.

NEW EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE.

LOCK STITCH.

Received the first prize at the Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York, Oct. 26, 1867, and highest premium for

BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINE

at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867.

WHY IS IT THE BEST?

It runs over seams all right. It will take fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other machine. It will sew

HEAVIER AND THICKER GOODS

than any other machine. It uses any and every kind of thread.

IT SEWS STARCHED GOODS

as well as unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

Agents wanted. Liberal discount given.
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
294 Bowery, New York.
☞ Every machine warranted.
7-6m [A. & Co.

FISHERIES.

FISHERIES.—FOR SALE TO THE ALBEMARLE FISHERIES:—

Spooner's Whale Warps;
50,000 oblong Cork buoys, copper wired;
50,000 single " " 1½ to 2½ inch thick;
100,000 Cork floats, 3½ inches long by 1½ inch diameter. With the use of these Corks, on Shad Gill Nets, the net hangs uniformly even in the meshes, and in rough weather, steadier;
50,000 lbs. best quality Cotton Seine Twine;
50,000 " " " " Seine Netting, in all respects tied exactly like hand work.
Knox's best quality Flax Gillings—same as largely in use at Roanoke Island, imported to order by the Case; time required to import 90 days in advance;
Shad Gill Nets made to order.

For prompt delivery January 1, orders for Gill Nets and Seines should be sent as early as August and September.

The usual credit is given for Bankable Notes and City acceptances.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,
43 Commercial St.,
July 29, 1869.-6m. Boston.

HAVE YOUR LANDS SURVEY'D

Having recently purchased a new and complete outfit of Surveying and Mathematical instruments, I am prepared to do all work in that line in the most exact, scientific, and approved manner. Plats rendered in colors, or plain as may be preferred. Charges moderate.
W. H. WEATHERLY
E. City, N. C., Nov. 25-4m.

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Our Farmers' Homes and Their Sons.

I hear with regret, but without surprise, that the abler and more intelligent of our farm-bred youth dislike their fathers' calling, and aspire to live by professions, or trade, or speculation—in short, by anything else than farming. I wish it were otherwise—I hope it may be; but it never will nor can, without an enlargement of the attractiveness of our average Farmers' Homes.

I judge that the estimate would be liberal which would make the average cost—one hundred dollars—of the embelishments of the homestead, of our American farmers worth $5,000. So far as my observation may be trusted, a week's work in planting and protecting Shade-Trees is *more* than has been given, in the average, by our farmers, who have owned and cultivated the same farm for the last twenty years.

A city man buys a place in the country, and at once begins to adorn and embellish it. He increases the number and the variety of its fruit trees, he puts down a strawberry bed and some grape vines; he sets shade trees about the house and along the highways; he begins to grow asparagus and other delicate vegetables; in short, he makes the place attractive and habitable to the extent of his means. The neighboring farmers, if asked by their children or others why they do nothing of the sort, usually answer, "It is very well for B., who has lots of money, and easily gets more, to cut such a dash; but *we* must live by our farms, and can't afford to spend half we earn in ornamenting them." Those who say this are often richer than their city-bred neighbor, and could do all he has done at half the cost: they *would* do it if they supposed it would pay. They resist the contagion of his example, not for want of means, but for want of perception, of faith.

Now, I admit that the reward of well-doing in the matters above indicated is not realized in an instant increase of the farm's annual product. The farmer who should spend five hundred dollars this year in judicious tree-planting and kindred improvements, would receive no return in this year's or next year's crop. Yet even he, if buying this very farm, would give enough more for it because of these improvements to defray their cost twice over; and what is true of him is emphatically true of most people. The farm thus embelished is *worth* more than it was; its newly planted trees are property as truly as the soil is, and will in time have a salable value of their own. Men often make unlucky investments, but hardly anything else is so certain to pay in the long run as judicious Tree-Planting.

I am contemplating however, a moral rather than a material profit on the outlay. I profoundly desire that farmers' sons should love their paternal homes; and, to this end, I would have those homes made worthy of a proud and fond affection. I would have each possess a distinct and individual character, reflecting that of the family which inhabits and embelishes it. I would have its buildings adorned, constructed and painted, with reference to their peculiar location, elevation and relation to others within sight, so as to form a harmonous and pleasing landscape. No farmer is so rich or so poor that he can really afford to leave his buildings unpainted in our climate; for timber grows dearer twice as fast as paint does. A poor man may have a home to love and be proud of—nay, he may render a small, cheap home attractive by beauty without and comfort within. He may do this at very small cost, by devoting to it the odd hours of days broken by inclemency or by visits; an hour or two each evening, when not too weary, will soon tell, if wisely improved. For my own part, I could not sleep through bright, moonlit hours on a place as naked and forbidding as many that disfigure each rural township.

The love of Beauty is universal. Millions feel who do not clearly recognize nor consistently defer to it. The man never lived who would not have preferred tastefully painted to unpainted farm buildings; and a farm well fringed with judiciously chosen shade trees and ornamental shrubs to bleak, bare acres of pasture and tillage. Though too many have sodden their souls in Whisky and Tobacco till they no longer clearly recognize and respond to the sense of the Beautiful, it still exists, and may be wakened to conscious activity. The God who created flowers and sunshine, waving trees and rippling brooks, adapted human nature to their appreciation and enjoyment. Let every rural home be beautified, though it be a hut and its only ornaments a rose-bush, a vine, and a solitary, stately, overshadowing tree. But let nothing be given to ornament that shall preclude fit regard to making it gladsome and winning within. To this end, let the mind be amply fed, though the body should fail in consequence to be sumptuously clad. There is not a day-laborer in the land who, unless specially preyed upon by sickness or other calamity, may not have a cheerful, intellectual evening fireside if he will. A good Bible, to begin with, in fair-sized type, will cost him not more than the price of a day's work; and, if he will give the earnings of two weeks in each year to the supply of his mental needs and those of his family, he will soon have a fireside library sufficient for his modest wants. How many give a third of their earnings to Tobacco and Strong Drink, who would consider the devotion of two weeks' earnings per annum to the feeding and culture of their minds an extravagance not to be thought of?

Our farmers' sons desert their fathers' homes and shun their fathers' calling, not because they hate work, as is often unjustly charged, but because they revolt at the prospect of mental stagnation and sterility. If oxen are to be their associates all day, they would prefer a more intellectual companionship for the evening. But, the day's work ended and supper eaten, there is too often not even a fresh newspaper in the house to be read; if there be a weekly village gazette, that is too generally deemed sufficient. But no—it does not satisfy the boy who has had ten or twelve Winters' and nearly so many Summers' training in our American schools: he needs a more generous and varied mental diet, even though he does not clearly recognize that need. In its absence, his home seems vacant, dreary, repulsive; he flies from it to the nearest grog-shop for society and solace, and in time drifts away to some village or city, where he can find more and readier stimulus at once for body and for soul. He is lost forever to the farm, because the farm made no proper effort to retain him.

I submit that the farmer in middling circumstances who pays ten dollars per annum for periodicals, and a like sum for additions to his library, has fed the minds of his family as frugally as he can possibly afford to do. If his farm is paid for and its product is worth $1,000 per annum, he ought to raise the twenty dollars to fifty; but, knowing as I do that one-half of our poorer farmers do not take even a single weekly newspaper, and own less than a dozen volumes (other than school books) in all, I am afraid of asking too much. If I can but induce every farmer to inquire and consider why his pursuit is so generally disliked and avoided by our boys, this paper will not have been written in vain. H. G.

Chemistry in Farming.

The soil is that upon which the farmer spends his labor; the atmosphere, the weather he cannot control, although by close observation, he may forecast it.

No plant will flourish and mature unless its roots are situated in a soil containing all the mineral elements found in the ashes of the plant. The soil is the home of the plant—its birth-place and station, where it runs through all the different stages of its development, and from whence it receives its nutriment.

The fertility of soil depends upon its fineness of particles, since the food of the plant must enter it in a state of solution. That is, the mineral matter must be dissolved in water, and the rapidity of their solution is in direct proportion to the extent of their surface exposed. Hence the finer the particles of earth, the more abundantly will the plants be supplied with the necessary elements.

The soil has the power of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere and condensing the same in its pores, and the absorption of water vapors determines its capacity for absorbing other vapors and gases.

The part which capillarity of the soil plays is somewhat analagous to that of a lamp—the soil is the lamp and the wick, and the water is the oil.

By the action of the sun and wind, the surface is rendered dry by evaporation, and as fast as the particles of water escape in vapor, their places are supplied in capillarity from the stores of moisture below; the ascending water brings along with it the soluble mineral matter of the soil, and thus the roots of the plants are situated in a stream of their appropriate food, and those particles of materials not taken up in the tissues of the plant are brought to the surface to be washed down by succeeding rains. With a deep subsoil and good drainage, capillarity aids gravitation, and the minerals brought to the surface then have a downward distribution.

It is easy to see, in a good soil well tilled, how capilarity thus acts, keeping the roots of the plant constantly immersed in a stream of mineral solution, that is now ascending, now descending, but never at rest, and how the food of the plant is thus made to circulate around the organs fitted for absorbing it.

The same causes that maintain this perpetual supply of water and food to the plant, are also efficacious in constantly preparing new supplies. The materials of the soil are constantly undergoing chemical changes, whereby the silica, lime, phosphorus, potash, etc., become soluble in water, and accessible to the plant.

Water, charged with carbonic acid and oxygen, is the chief source in the chemical changes. The more extensive and rapid circulation of water in the soil, the mineral matter will be rendered soluble in a given time, and, other things being equal, the less will the soil be dependent on manures to keep up its fertility.

Return to the soil, in the shape of manures, compensation for the rare and precious minerals taken off with the soil.

Plow deep, pulverize the soil well, and with thorough drainage you can depend on grains to sell; and your farms will improve in productiveness—bearing in mind that different crops draw differently upon the mineral resources, and that the rotation of crops has a tendency to fertilize the soil; for instance, clover, with its long roots, brings to the surface the rare minerals, and matures a fine crop, where wheat fails to produce, and, in addition to that, there will be a residue of minerals rendered available through the chemical action of the clover sufficient to maintain a good yield of wheat or corn.—*The Ruralist.*

Dressing Hogs.

At a meeting of the Delaware (Ohio) Farmers' Club, the subject of slaughtering and dressing hogs was discussed, as well as the curing of pork. It was recommended that the hog should be laid on the back; that the party butchering should stand over the hog, left hand on nose, edge of knife towards the hog; cut both arteries, three inches sufficient, five better, the main thing is to bleed well. Scald as soon as killed—two hogs to one kettle of water; blood is a good test for the water; if too hot it curdles the blood; water should be soft, if hard throw in some ashes; some prefer pine tar or rosin.

Throw a bucket of cold water over the hog as soon as scalded—it closes the pores and whitens the skin. When hung up, wash, scrape upwards, wash again, and wipe with a cloth; should be thoroughly washed, scraped, and wiped: heart or liver should never be cut in the hog; take entrals out to juglar vein, then take the vein, heart, and liver out.

The pork should be slightly salted for two or three days, skin down, and then turned and covered with salt; put in brine for thirty days for medium-sized ham; brine should be brought to a scald, but used cold; brine should be preserved, old brine the best, but should be boiled and skimmed before used: salt should be well rubbed in; coarse salt the best, not safe to use salt in the bottom of the barrel after having stood for some time: eight pounds salt, five pounds sugar, and one-fourth pound saltpetre to one hundred pounds meat is the best recipe.

Deep Plowing for Cotton.

I believe that subsoiling is indispensible in the successful application of all commercial manures. Or, in other words, I do not believe guano will pay a large profit without subsoiling. It must depend on contingencies to remunerate the planter ordinarily. Of a dry year, with surface cultivation, nine times out of ten it will prove a failure. Where the crop was planted early this year, with good seasons, the lower crop of bolls is excellent. The great advantage of small acreage that occurs to me is this—the reduction of the labor force, with the small amount of land employed, to make one acre produce what three would ordinarily yield. The advantage of this system is one to three; we save two acres plowing, and the same amount of chopping. We make as much with one plow hand as three can gather.—*Atlanta Paper.*

The Eastern (Pa.) Experimental Farm was purchsed in April, 1868; it consists of 100 acres, and cost $17,750. There are about 5 acres of woodland, 25 in fruit, and 70 acres of tillable land. There is a "grapery"—costing $1,200 to establish it—110 by 17 feet, containing 10 varieties, all of which are very full of fine fruit. There are also about 100 varieties of native grapes in cultivation on the farm. Near the house, there is a fine botanical lawn, or arboretum, containing a full selection of the principal, substantial forest trees, standing our climate. Ten acres are planted with pear trees. The farm buildings are well supplied with pure water from a large spring, which is thrown up to a cistern on the highest point on the farm, whence it may be distributed to various parts of the same. The liquid maunre and soapsuds, etc., are collected in a cistern and used as a fertilizer.

The corn crop of Maine is light, but potatoes are abundant and of excellent quality.

Broom corn brush is selling in the central part of Illinois at 20 and 25 cents a pound.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, releiving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6. Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor; and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.

Littleton, N. C., August 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE,
N. E. Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869. 10-tf

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Appearance bonds.
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
Executions for cost,
Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
Assignees deeds,
Summons in action for recovery of money only.
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll.
Officers Fi. Fa.,
Guardians Sci. Fa.,
Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " with Fi. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.

Address NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

PROSPECTUSES.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office

FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

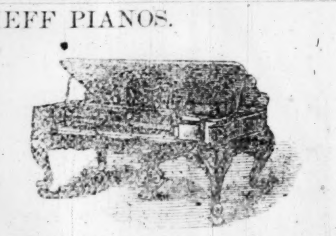
I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5–6m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STIEFF PIANOS.



The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

Referees who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
Blind Institute, Staunton, Va.

Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETER ARMBRUSTER. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER

P. ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

GENERAL

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 133 North Water St., Phil'a Pa.

• Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11–1y

ESTABLISHED 1846.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR.
P. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
115 Smith's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

July 8, 1869.

C. W. GRANDY, JR. S. E. HINES.

GRANDY & HINES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND
GENERAL COLLECTORS,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool.
July 1, 1869–1y.

JAMES W. HINTON. W. W. CHAPLAIN.
JOHN GOODE, JR.

HINTON, GOODE & CHAPLAIN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Will practice in the Courts of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Southampton, Virginia; and Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, North Carolina.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in all parts of North Carolina and Eastern Virginia.

☞ We have entered into arrangements with prompt and reliable Local Attorneys by which collections will be make through our firm at the same rates as if the claims were sent directly to them. 13–3m

HAMBURGER BROS.,

EXCLUSIVELY
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
SEGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &C., &C.,
No. 6 Wide Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

Also sole agents for the brand "Dabney" chewing tobacco.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments. 11—1y

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S

PATENT

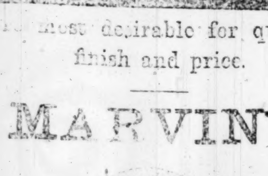
Alum & Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S



SPHERICAL BURGLAR

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS

Please send for a catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,

(oldest safe manufacturers)

Principal Warehouses { 265 Broadway, New York.
721 Chestnut St., Phila.
108 Bank St., Cleveland, O

And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

MEDICAL.

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see haw necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will cure them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

LABORATORY AND OFFICE No. 6 MAIN STREET, Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6–5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE

LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President.
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5½ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good

[redacted]

There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 25 acres. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

LOT No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber.—Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

LOT No. 42.—A valuable tract of land in same county, two miles from Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 300 acres—225 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, new and in good order. Land very productive. Has a new fence around it that will last for 50 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. This is a very valuable farm.

LOT No. 45.—A valuable farm two miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 360 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; fine two-story dwelling, large new barn and stables and numerous out-houses, a fence that will last sixty years without repairing; will produce 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, with cotton, vegetables, fruits, &c., profitably. 100 acres in fine timber. This is one of the finest farms in Eastern North Carolina. Price, $27 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 46.—A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out-buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,200 cash, Jan. 1st, next, when possession can be given.

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 40 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops generally. Two wells of good water. Price $20 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A farm of 60 acres, two miles from Elizabeth City, with good one story dwelling and cook-house new, half cleared, balance in timber. Will produce corn, cotton and wheat well. Price $500 in cash. Possession given at o

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good buildings, land mostly cleared and very productive. This is a very desirable small farm. Possession January 1, next. Price [illegible] cash.

One of the most valuable farms in North Carolina, situated in Pasquotank county, ten miles from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable water-course, where vessels drawing 15 feet of water can sail in safety. This farm contains 400 acres, about one hundred of which are in wood and timber. It lies in a square, and is entirely surrounded by public roads; has good fences, is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton—especially the latter. This farm has upon it four different sets of good buildings, about equally distant from each other, and can be conveniently laid off in four 100 acre farms, each with good buildings, 80 acres of cleared land, 20 acres of wood. It will be sold in separate lots to

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, N. C., near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling house with ten rooms, in splendid order, with splendid barns and stables—all in first rate order. The farm is very productive in corn, oats, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the finest farms in the State and is now in good cultivation, contains 585 acres of land, about three-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A small farm of 100 acres in Pasquotank, two miles from the deck of a large vessel, with good one-story building and out houses, [illegible] miles from Elizabeth City, half mile from church and school house, one-half of it cleared, balance in wood and timber; land good for cotton, corn and wheat. It contains [illegible] acres, and offered at forced sale for five hundred dollars cash.

Two valuable vacant lots in Elizabeth City, on the two principle streets, one formerly the site of a large brick hotel, and the other of a large brick store—both burned during the war. Price $2,000 for the former, and $1,500 for the latter. Terms one-third cash, balance in easy [illegible]

A valuable farm in Duplin County, N. C., between Goldsboro' and Wilmington, in the village of Magnolia. It is immediately on the railroad, where two trains daily pass, and within ten hours of Norfolk, and twenty hours of Baltimore. A very fine truck and fruit farm, contains 56 acres, has a fine two-story dwelling upon it and outhouses in abundance. It is also well supplied with wood and timber, and now rents for $200 per year. Price [illegible] in easy payments.

Also, another farm in Duplin Co., N. C., situate in the town of Kenansville, immediately on the Railroad, adjoining the Female Seminary, and containing fourteen acres of land. The dwelling is new and in good order, is 44 feet by 32 feet, 2½ stories high, containing eleven rooms and eight fire-places, double portico all around, halls, eight closets, pantry, and cook room attached. It also has upon it two servants' houses, new barn and stables, carriage house, good garden, nice fences, a variety and quantity of grapes, peaches, apples, and other fruits. Kenansville is a thriving village, and this property is cheap and desirable. Price, $2,000, on easy terms.

A valuable farm at Woodville, 8 miles from E. City, immediately on navigable water, and containing 140 acres of land, mostly cleared. It has upon it a two-story dwelling in fine order, containing eight rooms, good outhouses, and a fine store—new, and about sixty by thirty feet. There is a school house and church in the village, with three stores and several highly respectable families live there. This is probably one of the best stands for a retail country store to be found anywhere. There are also in the village two steam saw and grist mills of good size, a carriage and wagon factory, &c. Price $3,500; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Immediately adjoining the above in the same village, is another store for sale at $2,000 on same terms. This store is about 30 by 50 feet, and has a dwelling attached and above the store, containing six good rooms, all in good order. There is also a large warehouse belonging to the property, and a sufficient number of good outhouses, to render a family comfortable. There are two acres of land attached to the property.

A house and lot in E. City, on the water, containing 1½ acres of land, and having upon it a good new two story dwelling, containing [illegible] rooms, well and neatly finished, and all the houses on the property are good and sufficient in number to make an ordinary sized family live comfortably. Price $1000, one half cash, balance in twelve months.

A house and lot on one of the principal streets, house new, built in cottage style, with half an acre of land attached. All necessary outbuildings in good order. House has [illegible] good size rooms. Good garden and fences on the property. Price $600 cash.

A valuable farm within one mile of the town of Edenton, N. C., containing 1020 acres of land, one half cleared, balance in fine pine timber and good firewood. This is one of the most desirable farms in Chowan county, being peculiarly adapted to raising cotton. It also produces corn, wheat, and vegetables well, and fine fruit can be raised upon it. It has upon it a splendid dwelling house in fine order, containing ten large rooms, and is surrounded with the finest ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubbery, and flowers, and is approached from the main road, by a beautiful avenue about 200 yards in length, and 50 feet wide. There are several wells and a fine cistern upon the property, and the barns, stables, cookhouses, quarter houses, &c., are commodious, in good order, and all tastefully arranged. This was formerly the residence of a wealthy family, and is now offered at the extremely low price of $11,000; one-third in cash, January 1st next, balance in one and two years.

A valuable farm in Chowan county, within two miles of a navigable river, two miles from Edenton, N. C., containing 640 acres, about [illegible] acres cleared, balance in good pine, oak and poplar timber. It has upon it a fine large barn, stables, quarter houses, &c. This farm is one of the finest in Chowan county, and is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, corn, &c. It has fine springs and wells of water, a fine avenue of trees. It is immediately on the steam line of communication between Edenton, N. C. and the North via. Norfolk, Va. There are ample facilities for obtaining marl near by, and the land is susceptible of a high state of cultivation. There is a fine swamp containing a large body of ash timber, easily drained and very rich, and which, when drained, boats can be brought within 50 yards of barn door. Fine for fruit.

A valuble farm in Gates Co., N. C., located near the County-seat, and close to navigable water. It has upon it a large new two-story dwelling, good kitchens, dairy, smokehouse, large barn and stables, &c., &c. The farm contains 600 acres, about one-half cleared, balance well set in pine and other timber. There is a fine saw and grist mill propelled by water power within one mile of the dwelling, and a fine church and good school-house within about the same distance.

This farm is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, corn and fruit, and has a fine orchard of apple and peach trees upon it. Price $3,000 (five dollars per acre,) one-third cash 1st January next, when possession will be given, balance in one and two years from that time, with interest at 6 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1870.

Various other farms, of a like character and description, too numerous to mention, for sale in Pasquotank and adjoining counties, cheap and on easy terms of payment.

HOTELS.

GILMOR HOUSE

MONUMENT SQUARE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This new and commodious Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.

It has been newly furnished throughout, and contains all the requisites of a first-class Hotel. It is centrally located, and convenient to the business portion of the City, and public buildings, City railways, &c. The management promises to do everything in their power for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

Coaches run to and from all Depots and Steamboat Landings; fare 25 cents.

Board $3.00 per day.

KIRKLAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

August 5, 1869–1y.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE

Corner Poindexter and 1st Ship-yard Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber having removed his Boarding House, is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.

July 1, 1869.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

T. D. Pendleton, Proprietor.

This well-known house is located conveniently for the traveling public, being near the boat landing. Especial attention is taken to make guests comfortable. Charges moderate. 22-1y